



Hastings-Sunrise

Neighbourhood Social Indicators Profile 2020



CITY OF
VANCOUVER

Social Policy
and Projects

Social Indicators and Trends: Neighbourhood Profiles 2020

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About This Profile

The information presented in this publication has been assembled by staff in the Social Policy and Projects Division, Arts, Culture and Community Services at the City of Vancouver, in consultation with staff in other City departments and community partners. Our thanks to all who have provided feedback in the development of this series. Questions, comments and suggestions may be directed to:

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This document contains a number of charts and maps that are not accessible to readers using screen reading technology. Please contact the Social Policy and Projects Division if you require assistance accessing information presented in this document.

HASTINGS-SUNRISE: HIGHLIGHTS



The City of Vancouver is situated on the unceded homelands of the Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh nations.



A slowly growing neighbourhood.



A mixed housing stock of detached houses, row houses and suites.



A neighbourhood with an aging population.



Growth in lone parent-led families.



A large and growing Indigenous population.



A decline in immigrants and non-English speakers from historic levels.



Rising incomes.



Rising housing costs.



A workforce more likely to be employed in trades and service industries.

INTRODUCTION

Place and Context

The City of Vancouver occupies the unceded homelands of the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), and səliłwətał (Tsleil-Waututh) nations. Its vision as a City of Reconciliation is to:

- Form a sustained relationship of mutual respect and understanding with local First Nations and the Urban Indigenous community, including key agencies;
- Incorporate a First Nations and Urban Indigenous perspective into our work and decisions; and
- Provide services that benefit members of the First Nations and Urban Indigenous community.

This framework challenges the city to critically engage with its own identity and understanding of jurisdiction, and to recognize that the boundaries and political institutions of the city are not the only way of understanding this place or shaping its future.

Within the paradigm of Vancouver's administrative boundaries, the City of Vancouver also has an unusual status among large cities in Canada, in that it is just one of the 21 municipalities in Metro Vancouver. The formal jurisdiction of the City of Vancouver only extends to four percent of the land area and a quarter of the population in this continuous urban region. The City of Vancouver must therefore engage with neighbouring municipalities and the regional government, Metro Vancouver, to address regional challenges.

The data presented in these profiles uses the City of Vancouver's boundaries as a basis for comparison, but that is not the only way of knowing. Readers are encouraged to access regional trends, to consider alternative comparisons, and to critically interrogate how understanding the city and its neighbourhoods can better reflect their location on the unceded homelands of nations whose presence long predates current local governing institutions.

Purpose: Toward Social Sustainability

The City of Vancouver's Healthy City Strategy is its policy framework for a socially sustainable city. It includes a vision of A Healthy City for All, and principles, goals, targets and actions to work toward this vision. The City's definition of sustainability includes community participation, and its definition of social sustainability includes recognizing and uplifting individual and community capacity for learning and self-development.

This series of neighbourhood profiles is intended to build knowledge that helps people and communities work collaboratively toward equity, social sustainability, health and well-being. They may be used to assist with collaborative planning, grant writing, facilitating dialogue and more.

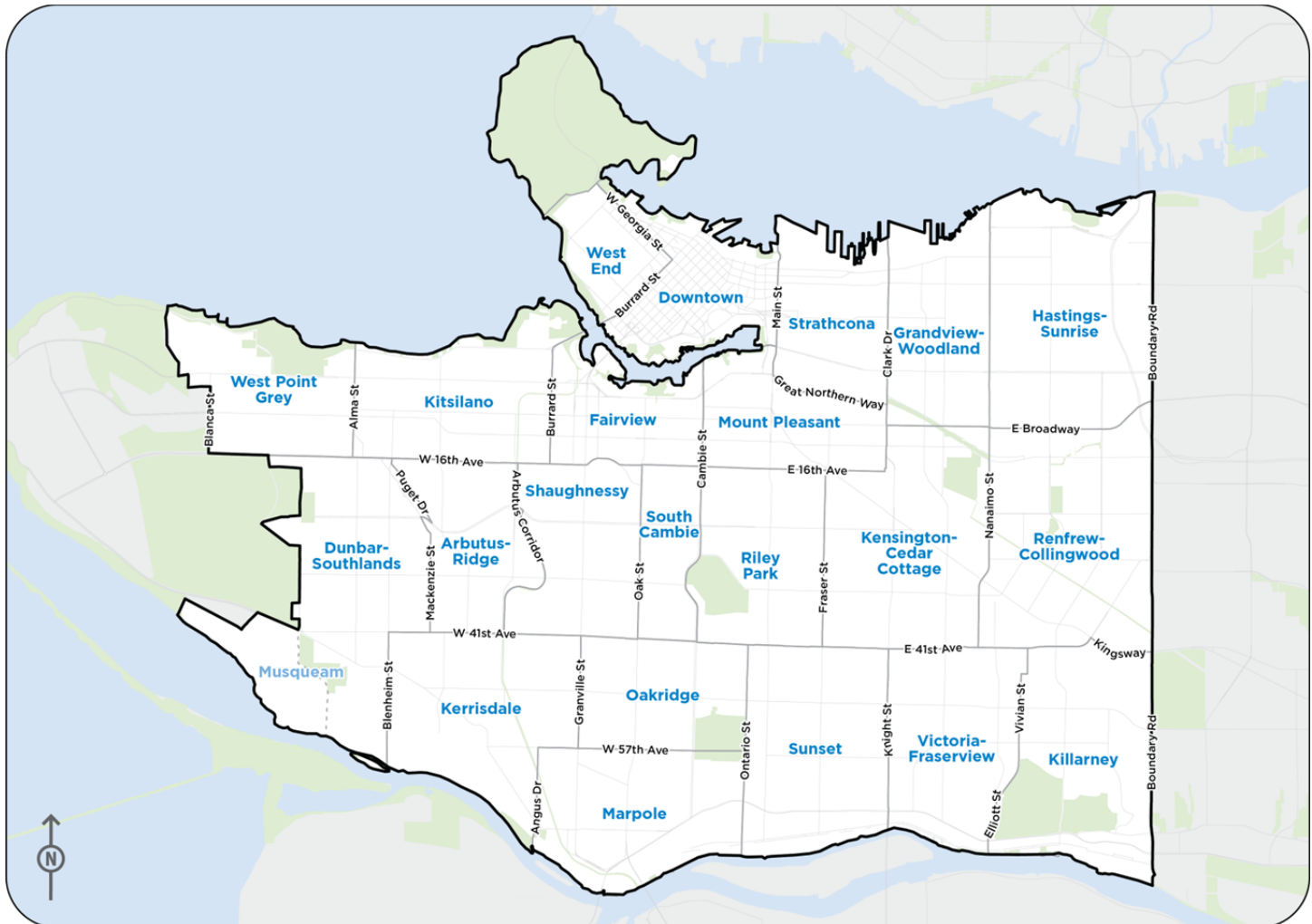
Our city is changing, and facing important local and global challenges for social sustainability. Vancouver is renowned worldwide for its beautiful natural setting; its integrated approach to planning that creates livable, amenity-rich spaces; and its leadership in reducing its ecological footprint. Vancouver is a global urban destination; its diversity and physical environment are models for other cities.

But these successes are tempered by persistent inequities and a precarious future for many people living here. The cost of living, particularly housing, leaves many people questioning their ability to stay in the city. The city's diversity is challenged as Vancouver becomes less accessible and inclusive for many people. Systems of colonization and other forms of oppression persist. Loneliness and disengagement are pressing concerns in the city. Too many people experience poverty and stigma. Crises such as the current epidemic of drug overdoses in the city are just the visible parts of more profound social policy issues.

While many aspects of Vancouver create a healthy city for those who are able to participate in it, it is not yet a healthy city for all. The social determinants of health set out in the goals of the Healthy City Strategy profoundly shape the health and well-being of Vancouver's people, communities and environments.



Scope: City of Neighbourhoods



The map above shows the 22 local planning areas used by the City of Vancouver. These areas, identified in the 1960s, are the closest concept Vancouver has to “official” neighbourhoods, and there is a wealth of current and historical population and infrastructure data available for these areas. However, it is important to be aware of other neighbourhood definitions and boundaries.

Some people in Vancouver may prefer to identify their neighbourhood with reference to a major street, even if it is also used as a boundary between two local areas. Examples of this include Fraser Street, which may be a stronger source of identity than Riley Park or Kensington-Cedar Cottage.

The Downtown Eastside (DTES) warrants particular attention: the neighbourhoods in the DTES extend through portions of the Downtown and Strathcona local areas but do not line up with their boundaries. Both the DTES as a whole and the neighbourhoods within it—including Chinatown, Gastown, Victory Square, Oppenheimer and Strathcona—are important areas to study to understand social trends in the city. Ongoing planning programs within the DTES will access more specific and focused census data, but unfortunately this is not available for the entire scope of these profiles.

As well, the local areas established in the 1960s exclude newer neighbourhoods, such as Coal Harbour, Yaletown, Southeast False Creek, East Fraserlands and others. There are also important areas where city planning has resulted in redevelopment in portions of local areas or overlapping corridors between them.

Finally, the Musqueam community in the southwest corner of the city is included within the boundaries of the City of Vancouver, but is administratively self-governing. Statistical data for Musqueam is included in the Dunbar-Southlands local area, but it is not included in recent census information published for the City of Vancouver census subdivision. This census profile generally adds data from Musqueam to the numbers presented for the City of Vancouver, except when comparing the city across Canada.

Readers are encouraged to consider how more nuanced data and other definitions of neighbourhood and city boundaries can add to the information presented here.

METHODS AND DATA SOURCES

Our understanding of the social landscape of Vancouver and its neighbourhoods is informed by data. This series of profiles provides information on demographic trends in each of City of Vancouver's 22 local planning areas, based on Statistics Canada's census program and other surveys that provide neighbourhood-level estimates. This includes a wide range of topics on individuals, households and families, including demographic trends, social identities, economic indicators and community health indicators. Where possible, these profiles provide information on trends to illustrate change over time.

Understanding Census Data

Statistics Canada administers the census program every five years; this profile uses data from the 2016 Census of Population as its present day. More local knowledge of change since 2016 can help triangulate trends and identify more recent change: in particular, the knowledge held by non-profit neighbourhood organizations and service providers can provide valuable information.

Census information is collected using two different types of questionnaire. First, there is a short form, administered to 100% of the population, asking basic demographic questions such as age, gender, marital status, household composition and linguistic identity. The numbers from this form are the best available statistical data, with almost the entire population directly covered.

Second, more in-depth data on topics such as Indigenous identity, cultural origin, immigration, housing, employment and education are derived from a long-form questionnaire administered to a sample of the population. In 2016, one in four private households received the long form. Information from the long form therefore consists of estimates created by extrapolating from the sample.

Readers should be aware that the approach to asking the long-form questions has changed over time. Specifically:

- In 2006 and prior censuses the long form was mandatory to complete and administered to 20% of the population (one in five households).
- In 2011 the mandatory long-form census was cancelled by the federal government, so Statistics Canada administered a voluntary National Household Survey (NHS) to 33% of the population (one in three private households).
- In 2016 the federal government restored the mandatory long-form census. The long form was administered to 25% of the population (one in four private households).

Readers should be particularly cautious using voluntary survey data from the 2011 NHS; in cases where 2011 NHS data shows a different trend than 2006 and 2016 census data it may be a result of non-response bias rather than true change in the neighbourhood. The chart at right shows non-response rates in the 2011 NHS and 2016 census.

Over time, Statistics Canada is making greater use of administrative data rather than questionnaires. In particular, effective with the 2016 Census of Population, income data is collected solely by linking census questionnaires to administrative data from income tax returns. This makes the data collected in 2016 more valid and reliable than ever before, but it also means that it may not be directly comparable with previous years.

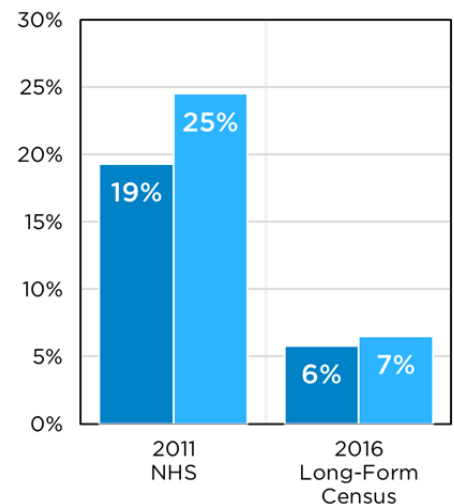
Gaps and Limitations

Quantitative data sources are important tools for building knowledge and understanding. However, they also leave a lot of information out. Particular considerations in using quantitative data include:

- People's identities are multi-dimensional, intersectional and subjective, but any method of quantifying identities at a population level must impose categories. Creating these categories is neither neutral nor value-free, and risk being reductive, essentializing, stigmatizing and exclusionary. For example, the census questionnaire only asks about sex, not gender, and it only provides the options of "male" or "female".

Global Non-Response Rate, 2011-2016

■ Hastings-Sunrise ■ City of Vancouver



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey and 2016 Census of Population

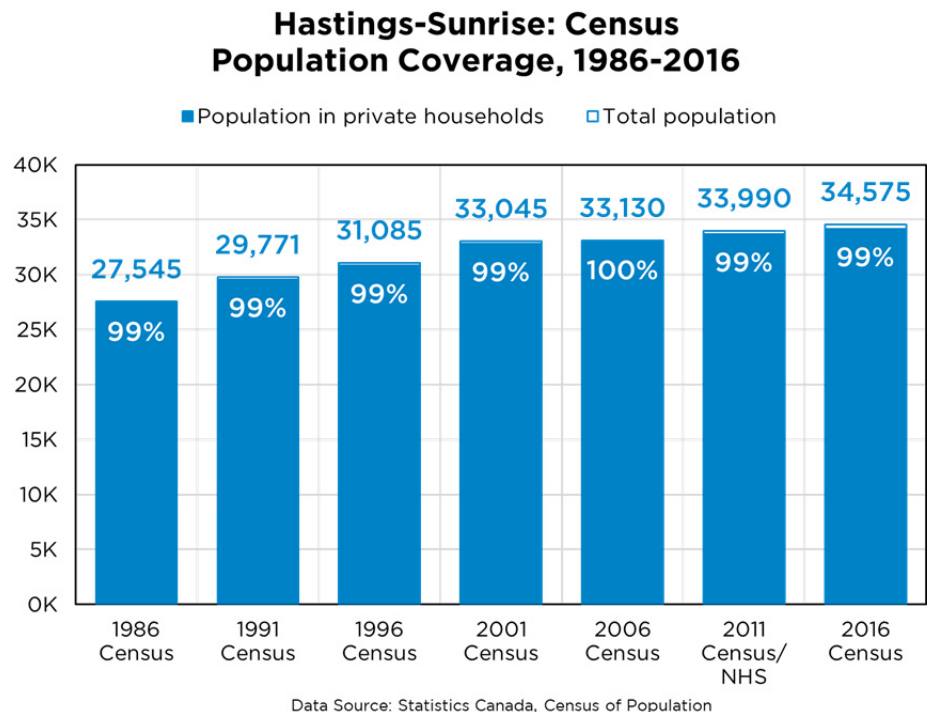
- There are a number of important topics not included in the census, such as ability, sexual orientation, cost of living, wealth, health or perceived well-being. While other surveys fill some of these gaps, they do not offer data as robust as the census and few offer local area-specific data.
- Ensuring cultural appropriateness and safety in surveys is a work in progress. Although Statistics Canada ensures confidentiality of responses, the census still represents an agency of the federal government asking people detailed questions about their identities, housing arrangements, employment and more. In addition, census and survey topics and concepts often arise from colonial systems and do not reflect Indigenous conceptions of identity, family, well-being and community.

Readers are encouraged to supplement the census with other data sources, and to value the knowledge of people whose identities and lived experiences can offer a more complete picture than a statistical understanding of the city.

Census Coverage

Although the census is the most comprehensive dataset for understanding Canada's population, not everyone is included. People experiencing homelessness are, in many cases, not covered. The changing classification of some dwellings, notably single-room occupancy (SRO) units, means that they are not counted as private households and therefore not included in any of the long-form estimates. Enumeration of secondary suites in some housing types is a perennial challenge for Statistics Canada and many residents report either not receiving the census at all or having their landlord complete it unknowingly on their behalf.

In Hastings-Sunrise, the 2016 census counted 34,575 residents, 99% of which were housed in private households.



Other Data Sources

The City of Vancouver is a member of the Community Data Program, a Canada-wide network that provides access to custom city- and neighbourhood-level tabulations from the census and other national data sources. Many of the disaggregated indicators for equity-seeking groups are provided using datasets accessed through this program. More information is available online at: <http://communitydata.ca>.

The Community Health chapter also uses data from other sources that provide neighbourhood-level data:

- The UBC Human Early Learning Partnership conducts research into the vulnerability and assets of children and youth across British Columbia, including the Early Development Instrument, which is a survey completed by kindergarten teachers; and the Middle-Years Development Instrument, which is a self-assessment completed by children and youth in grade 4 and grade 7. More information is available online at: <http://earlylearning.ubc.ca>.
- The My Health My Community Survey, conducted by Vancouver Coastal and Fraser Health Authorities, includes many indicators relating to perceived health and well-being, social connections and more topics. This voluntary survey was conducted in 2013-2014 and will be repeated in the near future. More information is available online at: <http://myhealthmycommunity.org>.
- The City of Vancouver procured a survey in 2017 to understand perceptions of access to community, social and health services across the city.
- The BC Vital Statistics Agency provides key indicators on population and life expectancy estimates.

LOCATING HASTINGS-SUNRISE

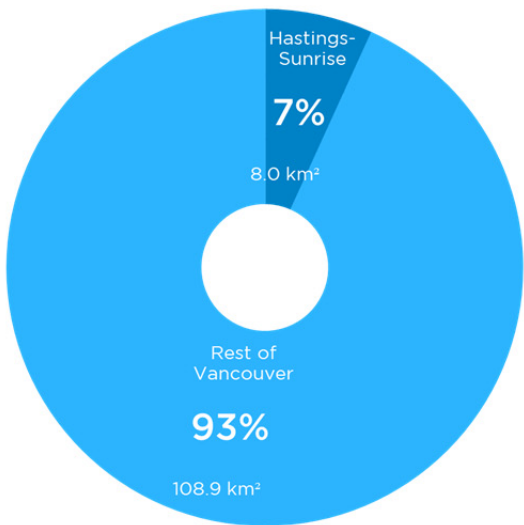
Neighbourhood Map



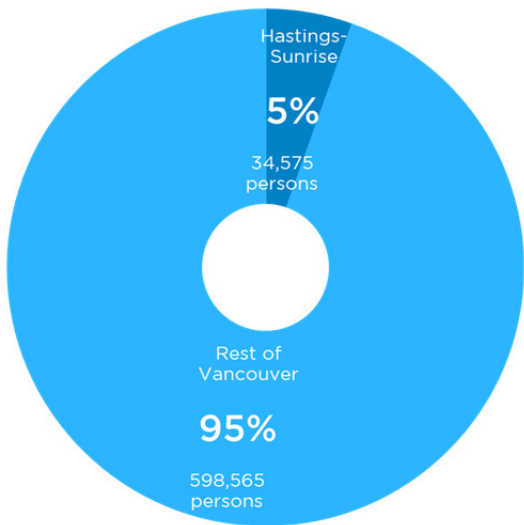
SHARE OF THE CITY

The Hastings-Sunrise local area extends from Broadway and Nanaimo northeast to the City of Vancouver's limits. Hastings-Sunrise occupies 7% of the city's land area and houses 5% of its population. The area 4% of the private households counted in the 2016 census. Among the jobs reported with a usual place of work, 2% of those within the City of Vancouver were located in Hastings-Sunrise.

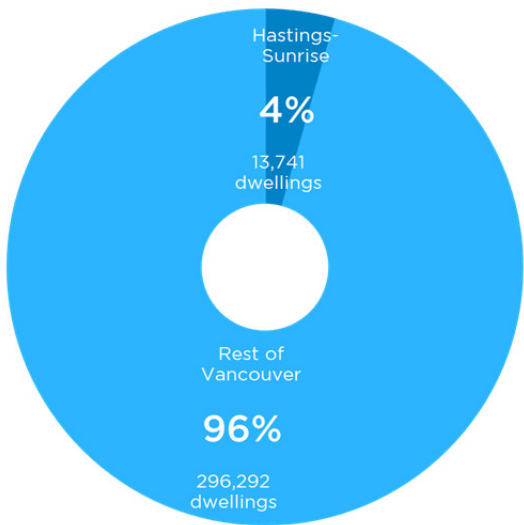
Land Area



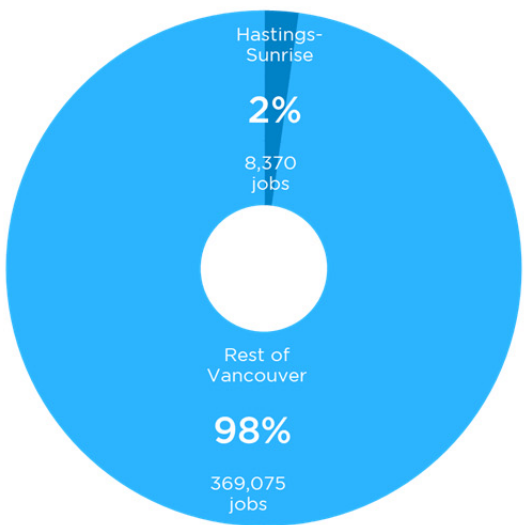
Population



Housing Units

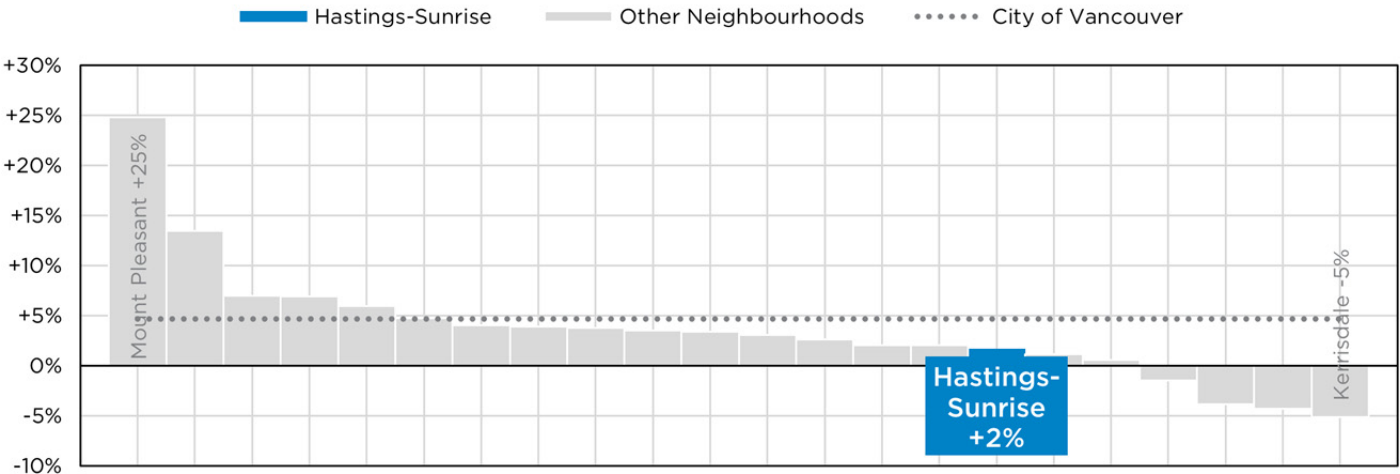


Jobs in Area

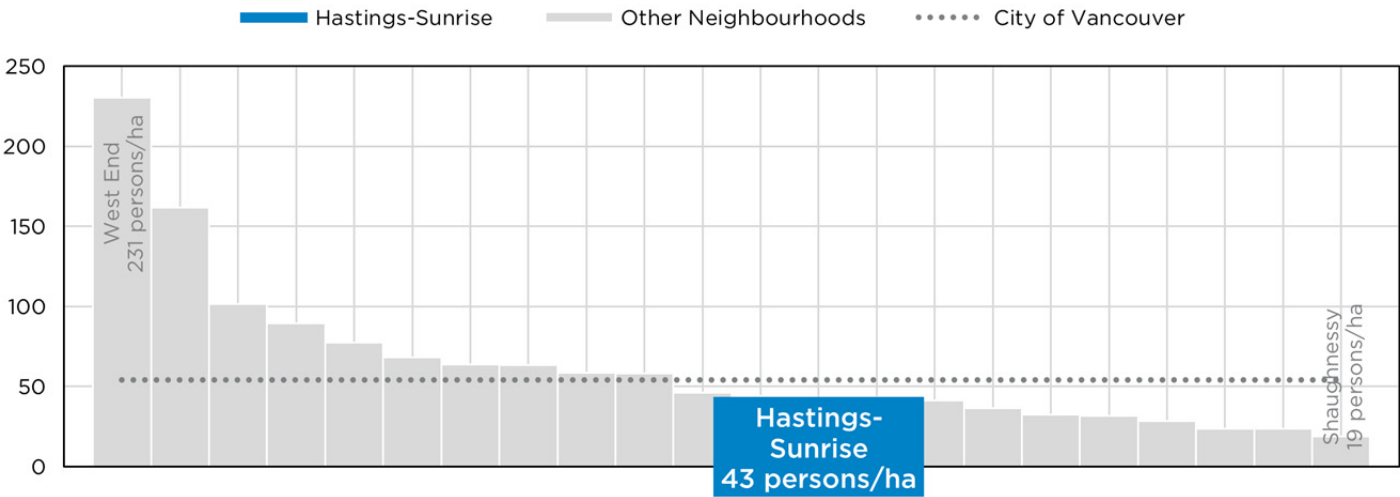


GROWTH AND CHANGE

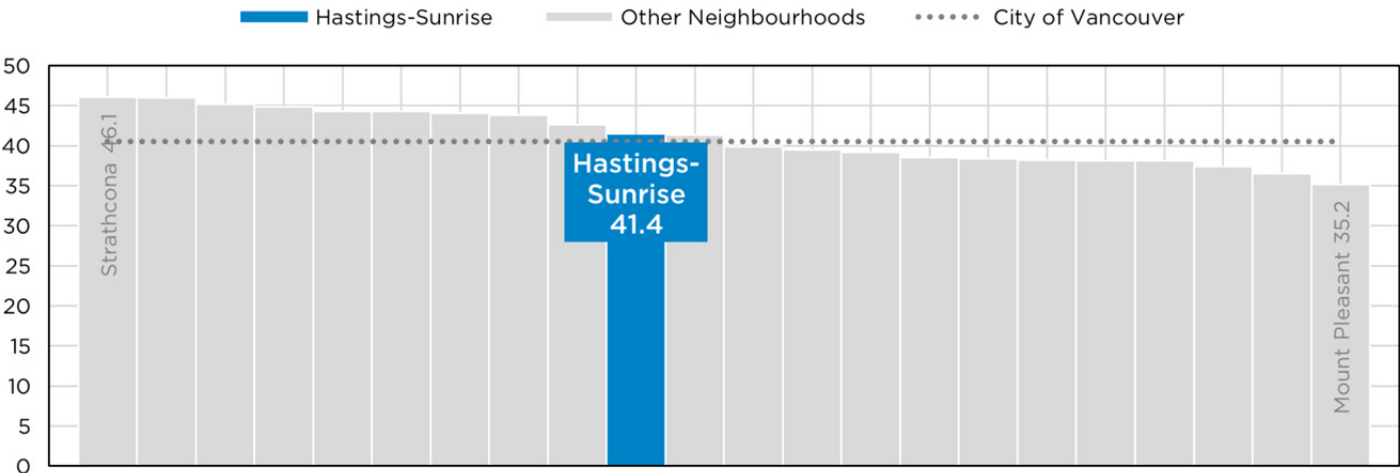
Population Change, 2011-2016



Population Density, 2016

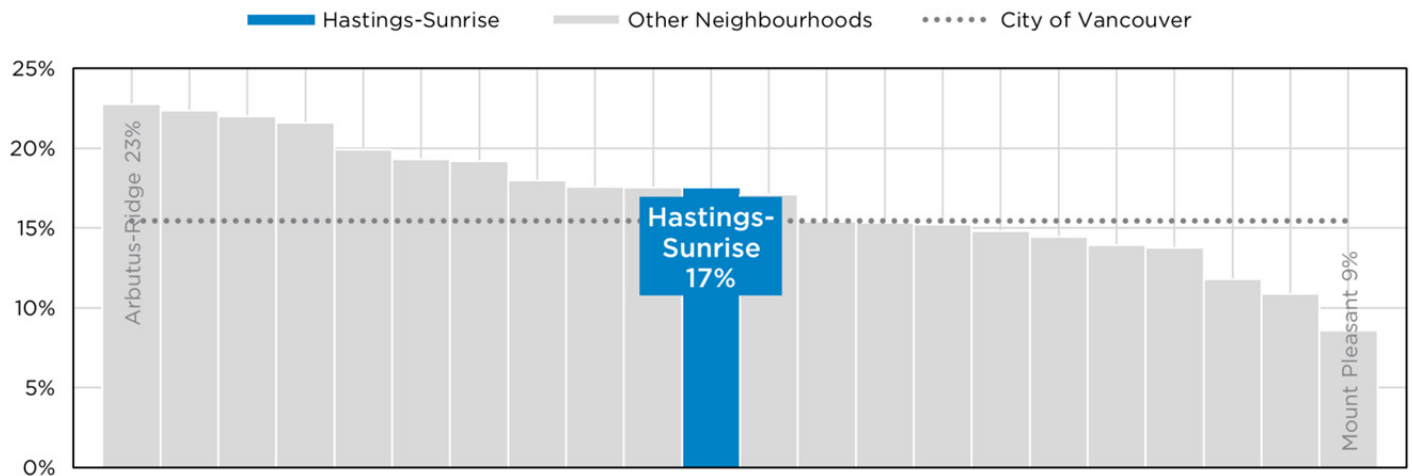


Median Age, 2016

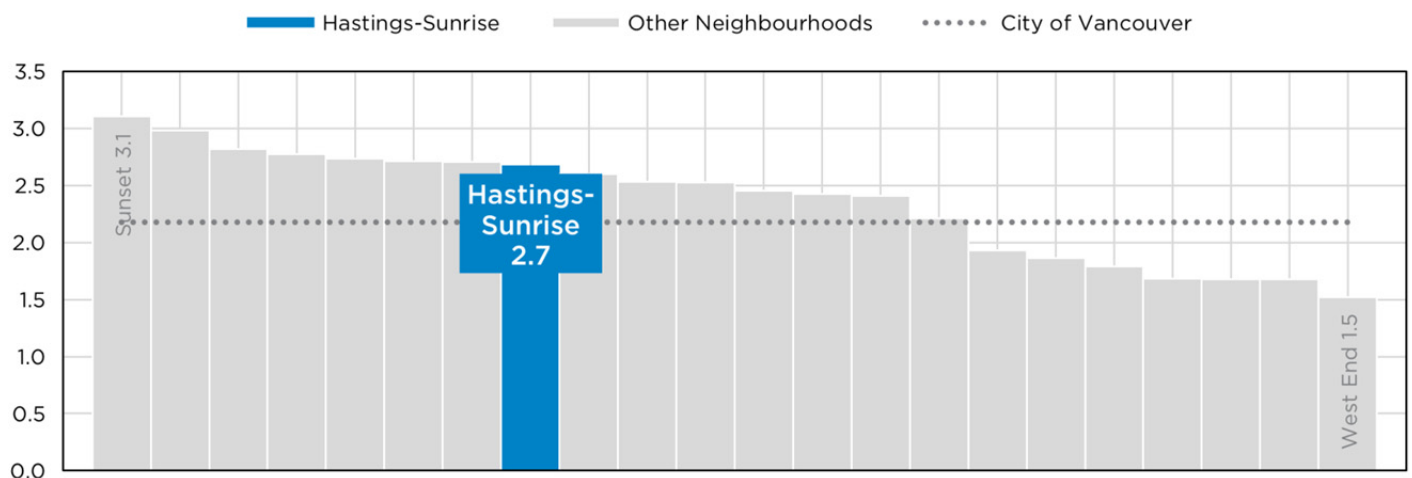


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

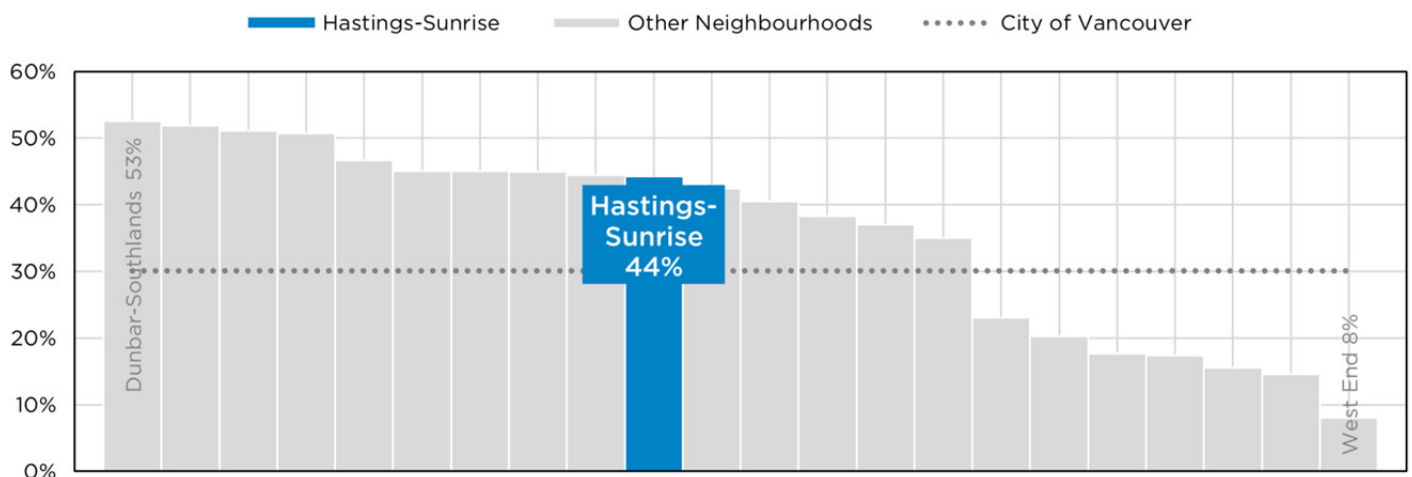
Population Age 65 or Older, 2016



Average Household Size, 2016



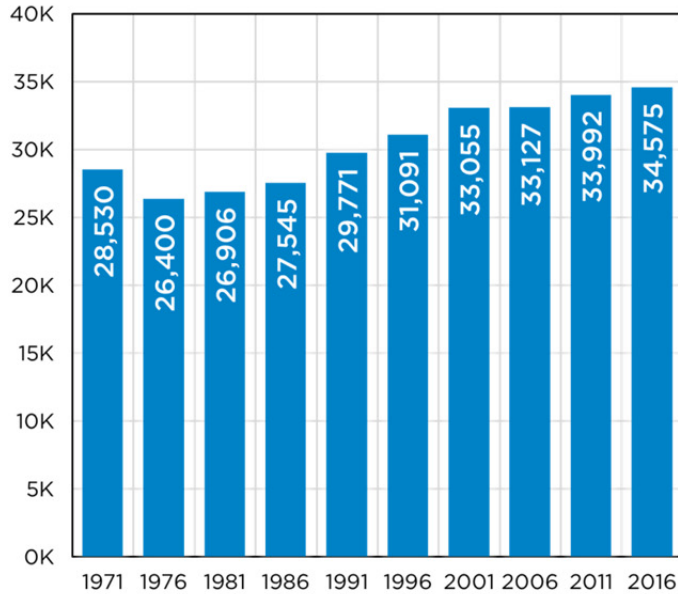
Estimated Households with Children at Home, 2016



Population Trends

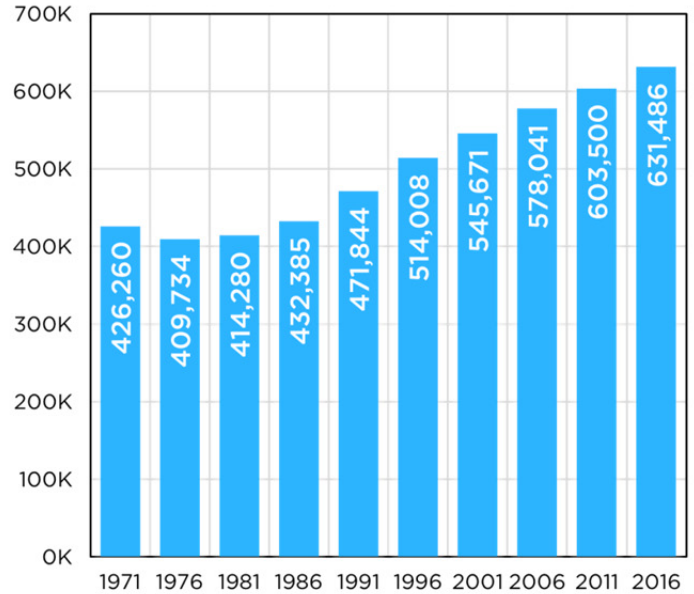
The 2016 census counted 34,575 persons in Hastings-Sunrise's 8.0km² area, almost 600 more than were counted in 2011. The neighbourhood's population has grown gradually over time, but at a slower rate than the city overall.

**Hastings-Sunrise:
Total Population, 1971-2016**



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

**City of Vancouver:
Total Population, 1971-2016**

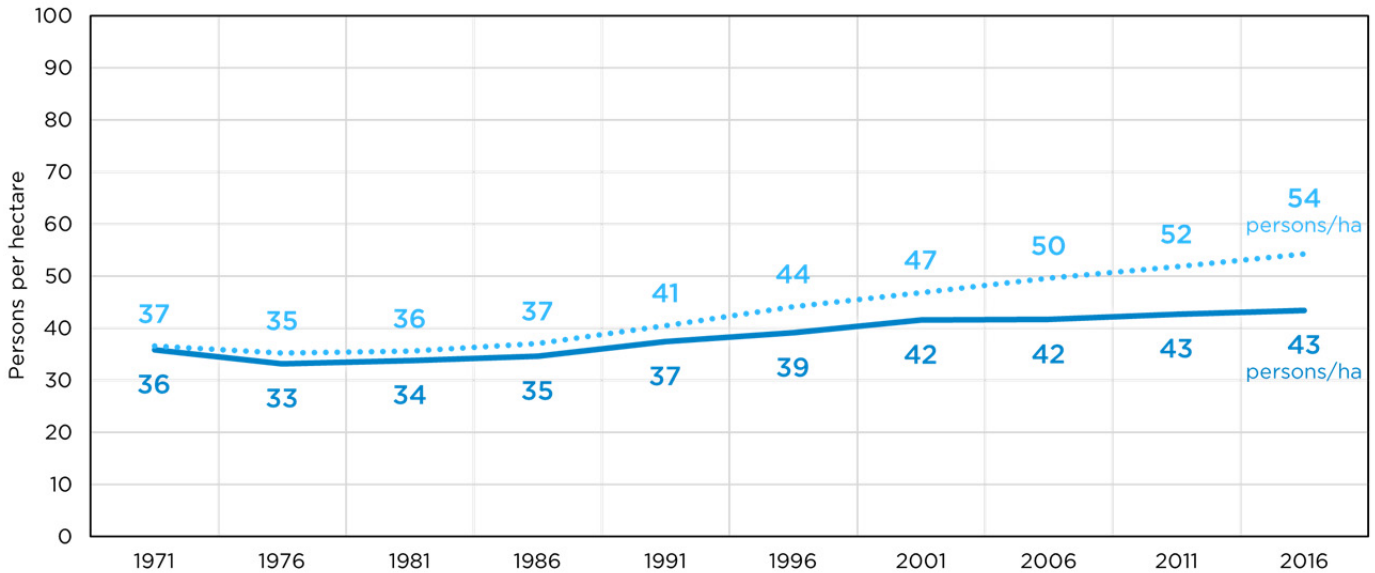


Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

As of 2016, Hastings-Sunrise's population density was 43 persons per hectare, about 20% less dense than the City of Vancouver overall.

Population Density, 1971-2016

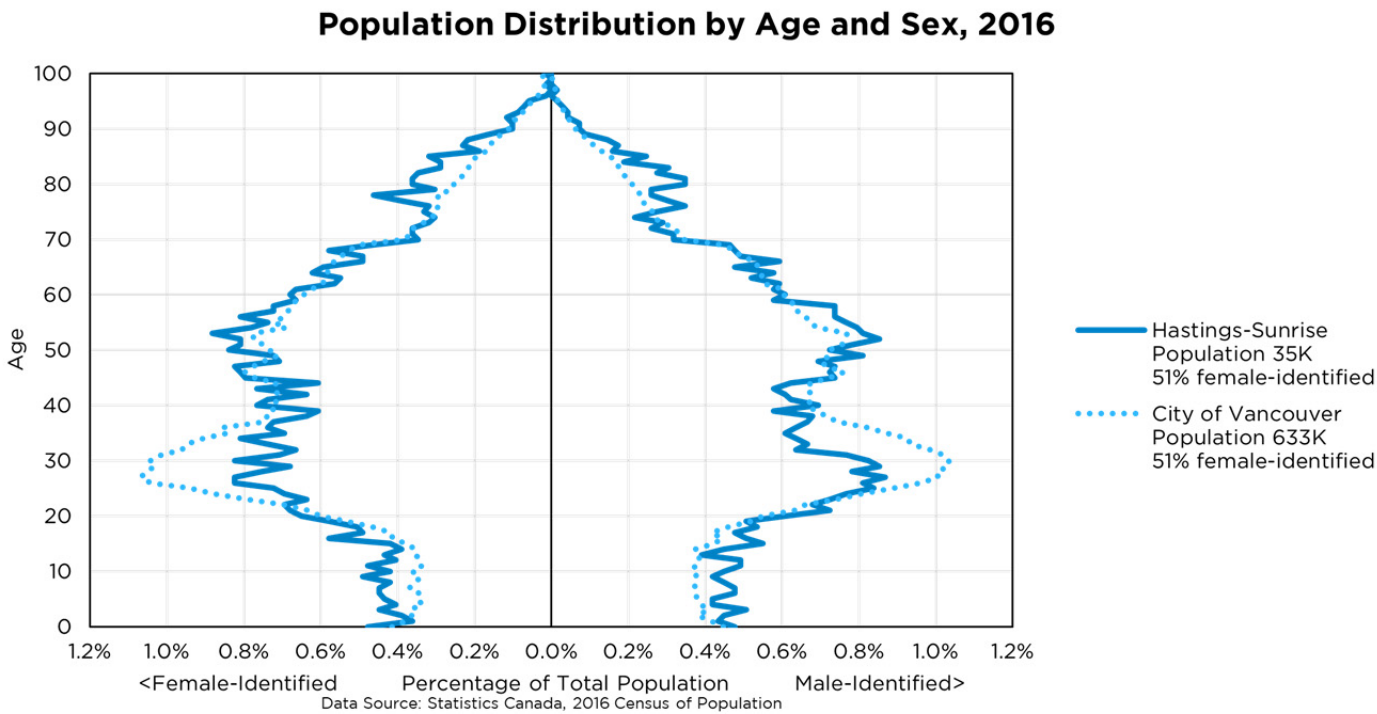
— Hastings-Sunrise City of Vancouver



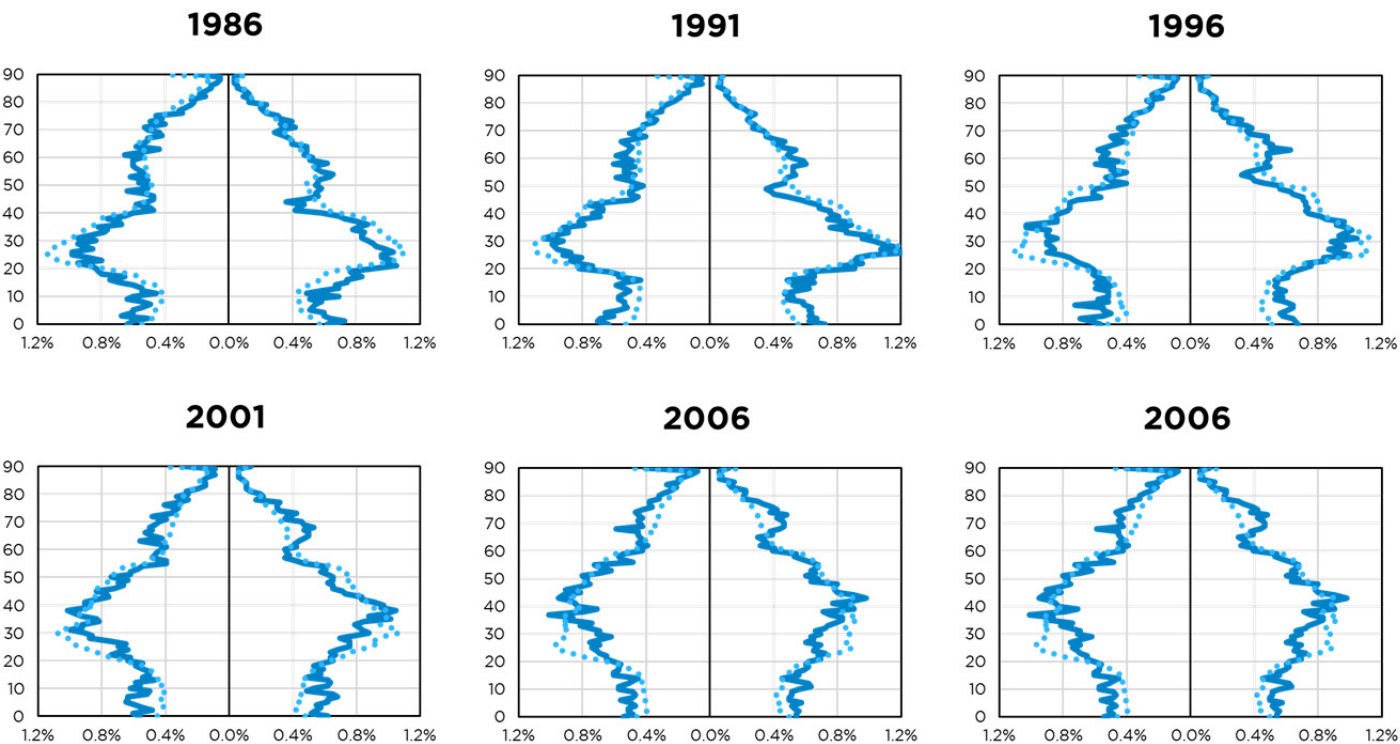
Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Age Profile

Compared to the city overall, Hastings-Sunrise has proportionally more children and seniors and fewer young adults. In Hastings-Sunrise, 51% of the area's population is female-identified,¹ the same rate as the city overall.



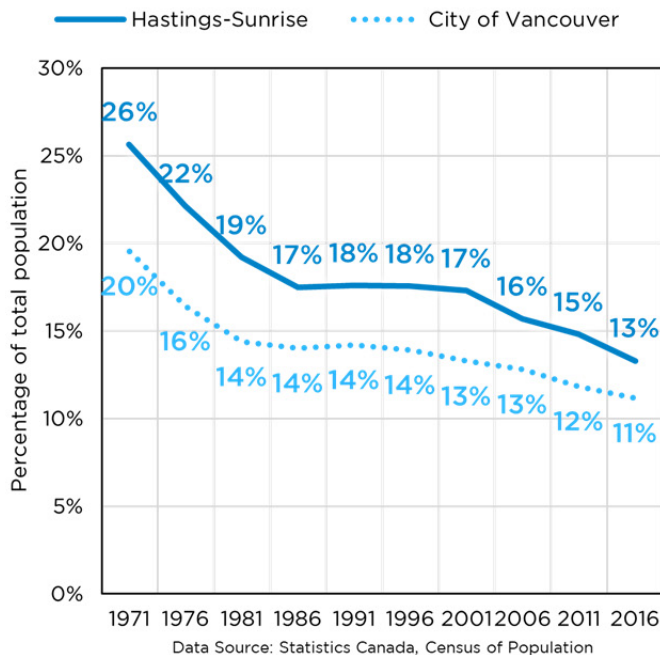
Over time, an aging population is apparent as older adults make up a greater share of Hastings-Sunrise's population. However, the most recent census periods have also seen a shift back toward younger adults.



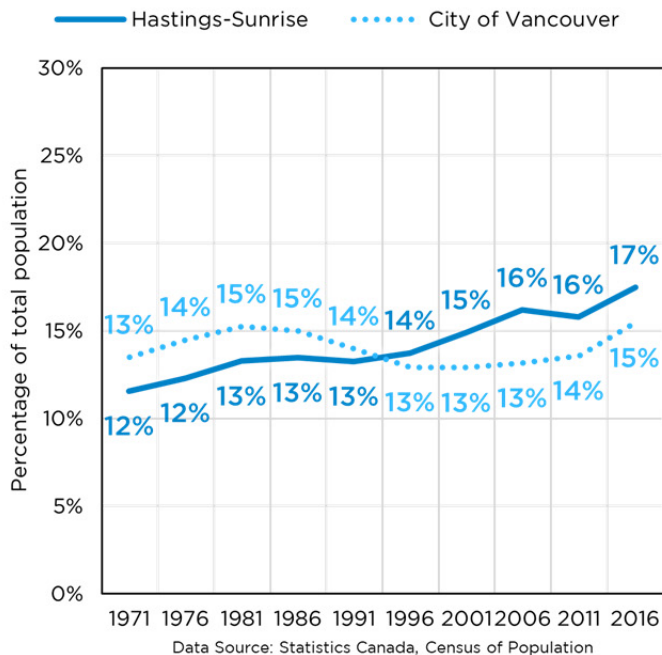
Age Groups

Hastings-Sunrise has 30% more seniors (age 65 and over) than children (age 0 to 14), though its share of population in both age groups is higher than the city overall. From 1996 to 2016 the absolute number of seniors increased by 41%, while the absolute number of children declined by 16%.

Share of Pop. 0-14, 1971-2016

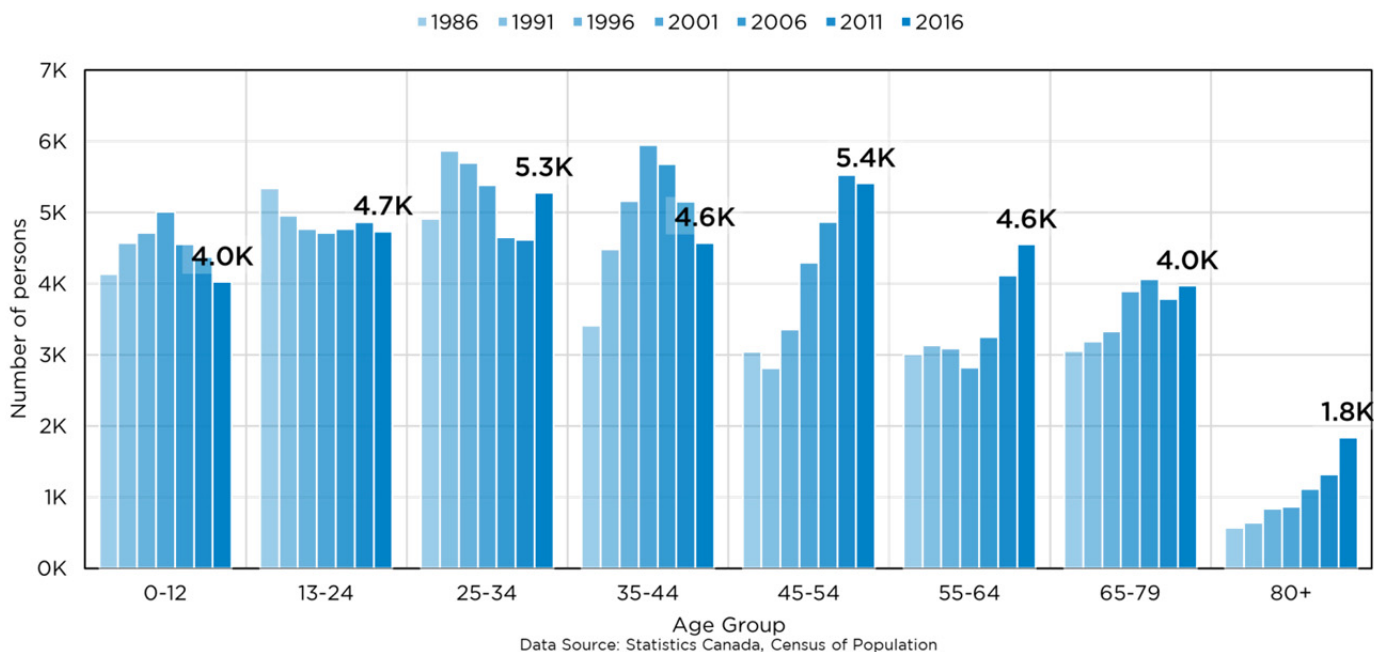


Share of Pop. 65+, 1971-2016



The graph below provides population counts by age group over 30 years. Recent trends show a decline in children and adults age 35-44 while the number of older adults and seniors is growing.

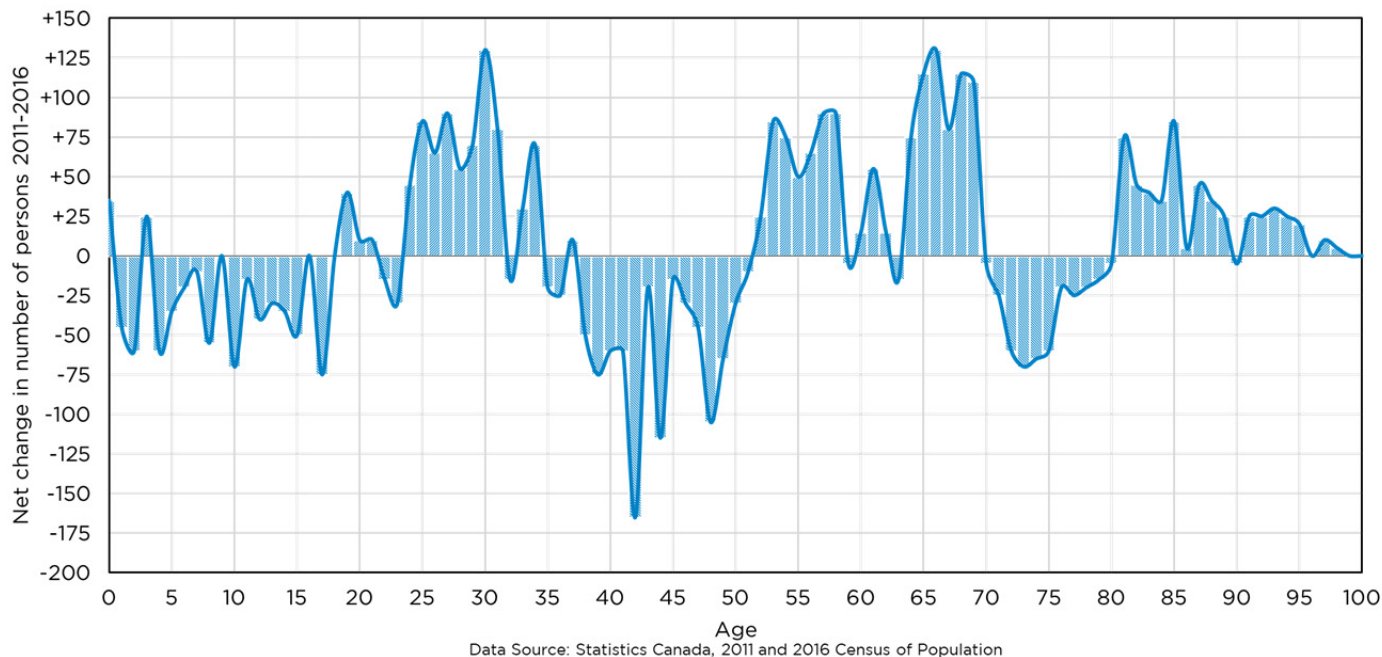
Hastings-Sunrise Population by Age Groups 1986-2016



Short-Term Population Growth

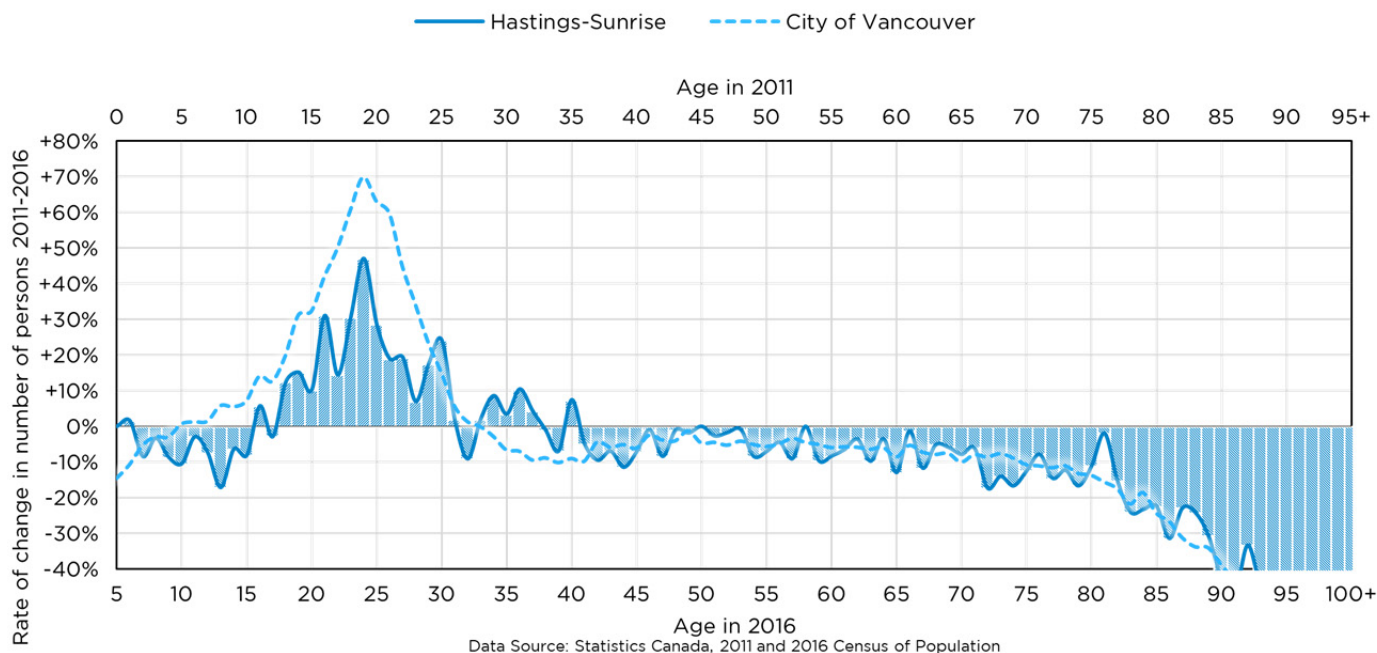
The graphs on this page provide a more detailed focus on population change from the 2011 to 2016 census. This first graph shows net population growth or loss by age in Hastings-Sunrise: 2016 saw the highest absolute growth in people in their 20s and adults between 50 and 70, with a loss of children and youth and adults in their 40s.

Hastings-Sunrise: Net Population Growth 2011-2016



The graph below shows cohort dynamics: that is, the life stage at which people entered or departed the neighbourhood. From 2011 to 2016, Hastings-Sunrise was a destination for new residents in their 20s; there were, for example, nearly 50% more 24-year-olds in 2016 than there were 19-year-olds in 2011.

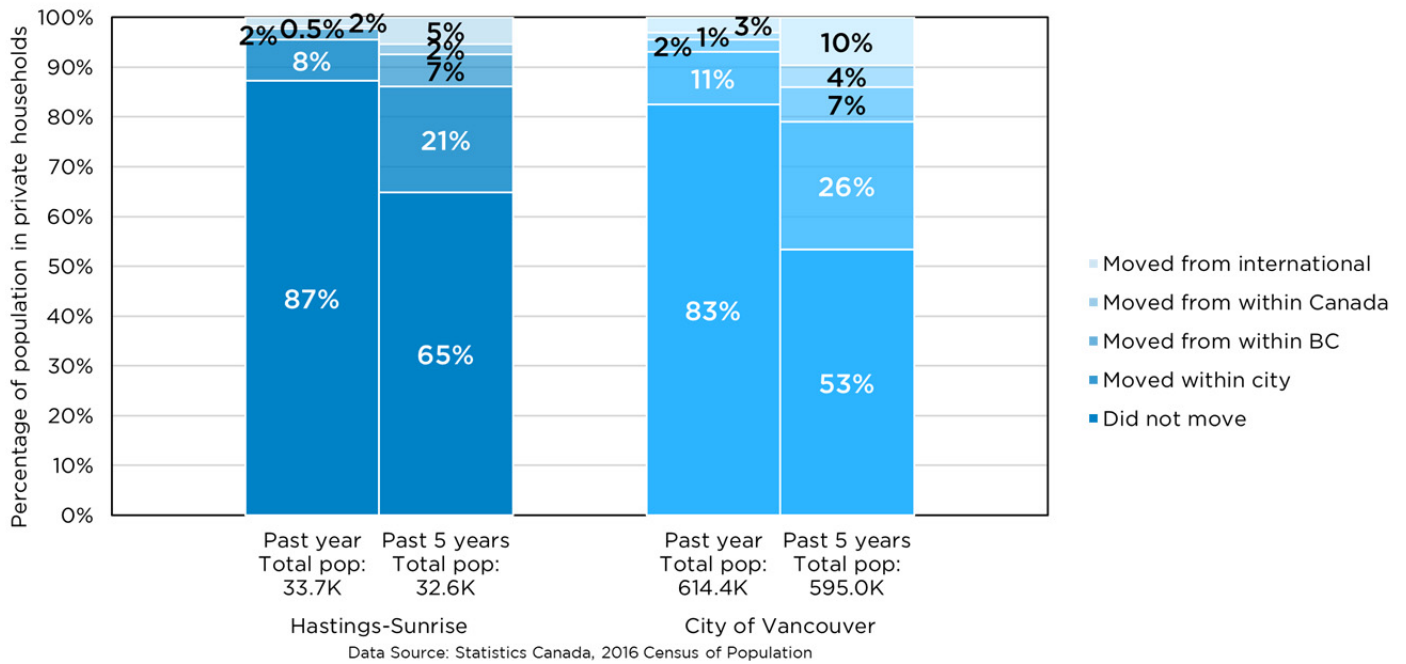
Rate of Change in Population Cohorts, 2011-2016



Mobility

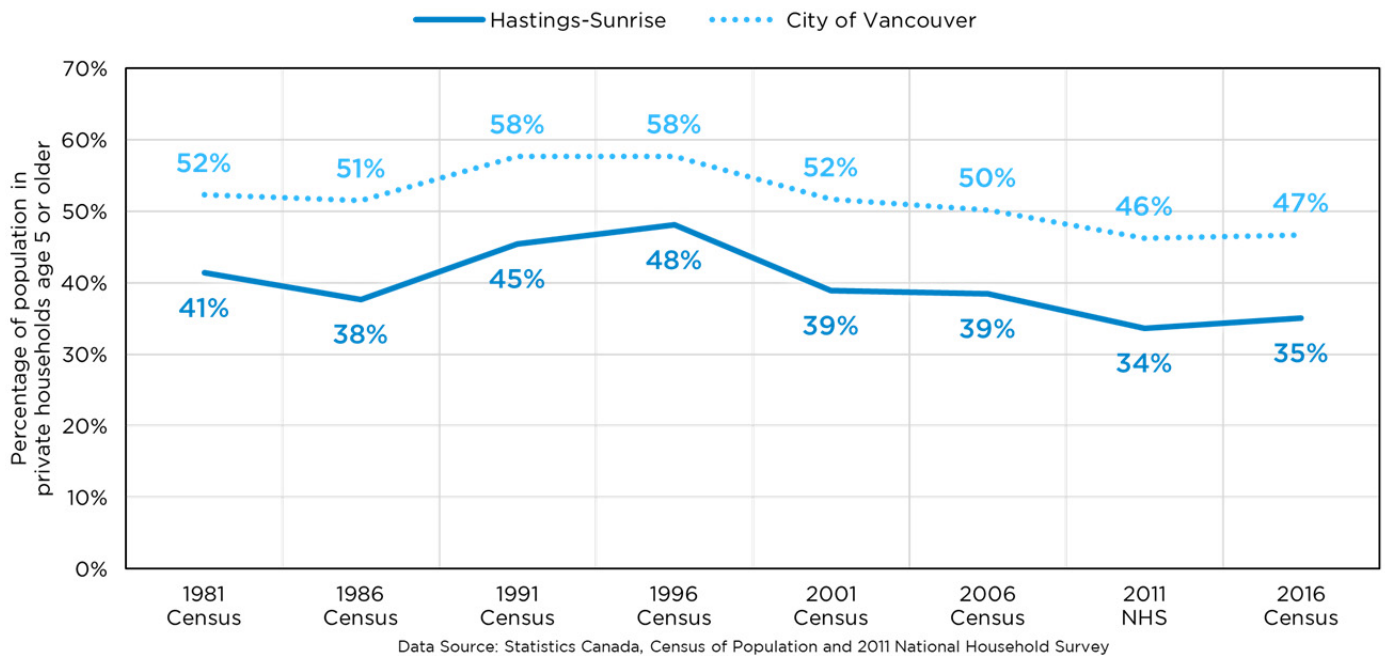
In the year prior to the 2016 census, 12% of Hastings-Sunrise residents had moved, mostly within the City of Vancouver. Over five years, 35% of residents had moved. Both rates are smaller than for the city overall.

Population by Mobility Status, 2016



Over time, the rate of Hastings-Sunrise residents who were new to the neighbourhood has consistently been lower than the city. The rate has generally decreased since the 1990s.

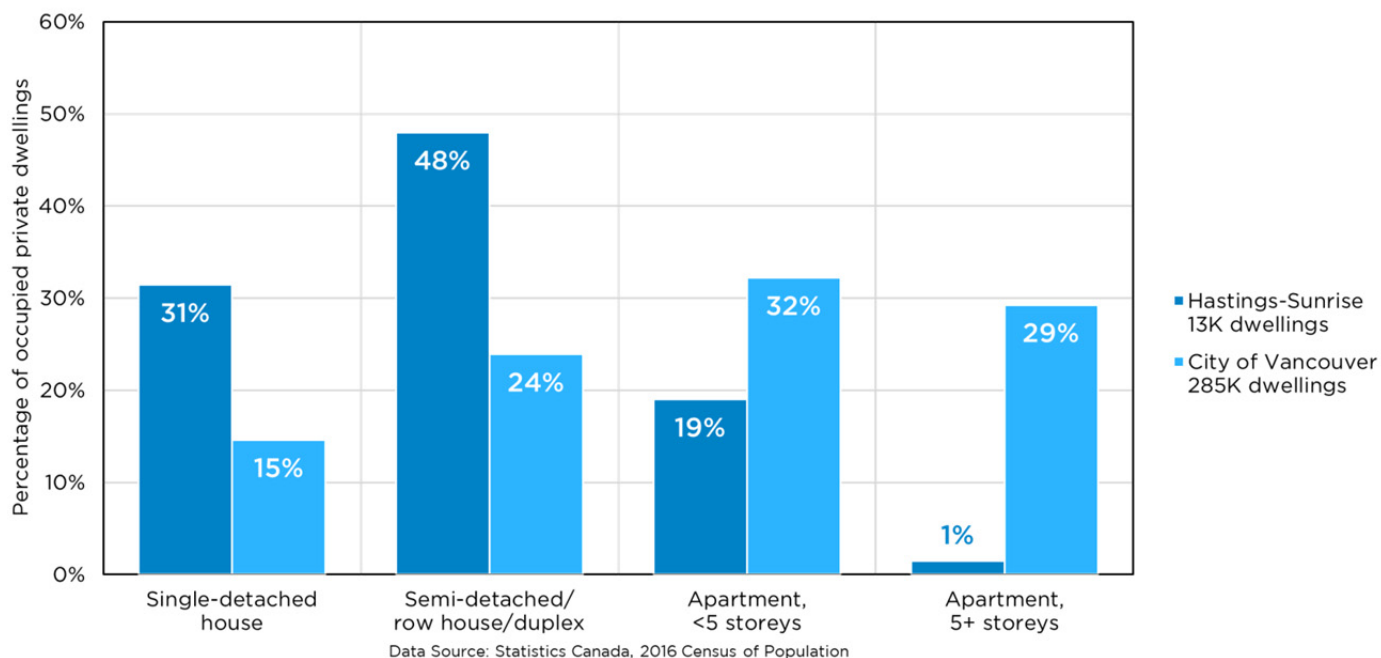
Percentage of Population that Moved in Prev. Five Years, 1981-2016



Housing Types

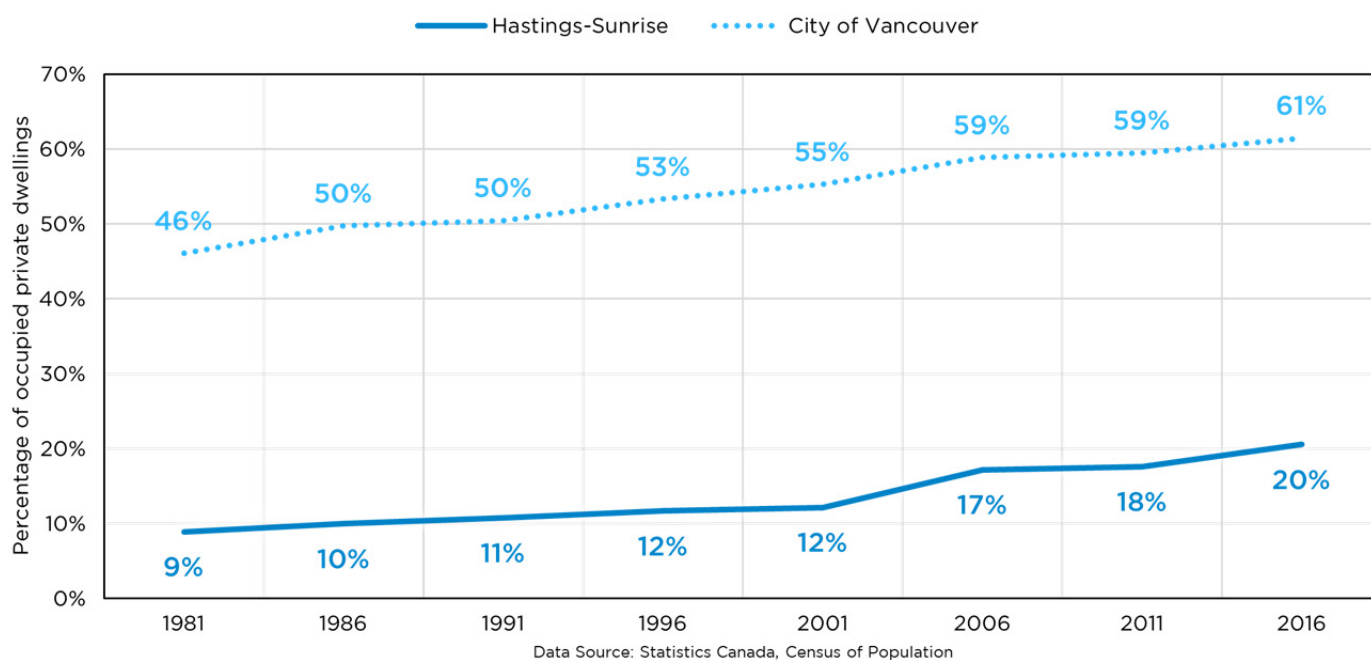
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, Hastings-Sunrise stands out for duplexes and row houses,² with nearly half of occupied dwellings falling into these categories. Almost a third of occupied dwellings are single-detached households. Apartments are less common in Hastings-Sunrise than the city overall.

Dwellings by Structural Type, 2016



About one in five occupied dwellings in Hastings-Sunrise are in apartments.³ This proportion has grown gradually over time, particularly between 2001 and 2006, but is far below the city average.

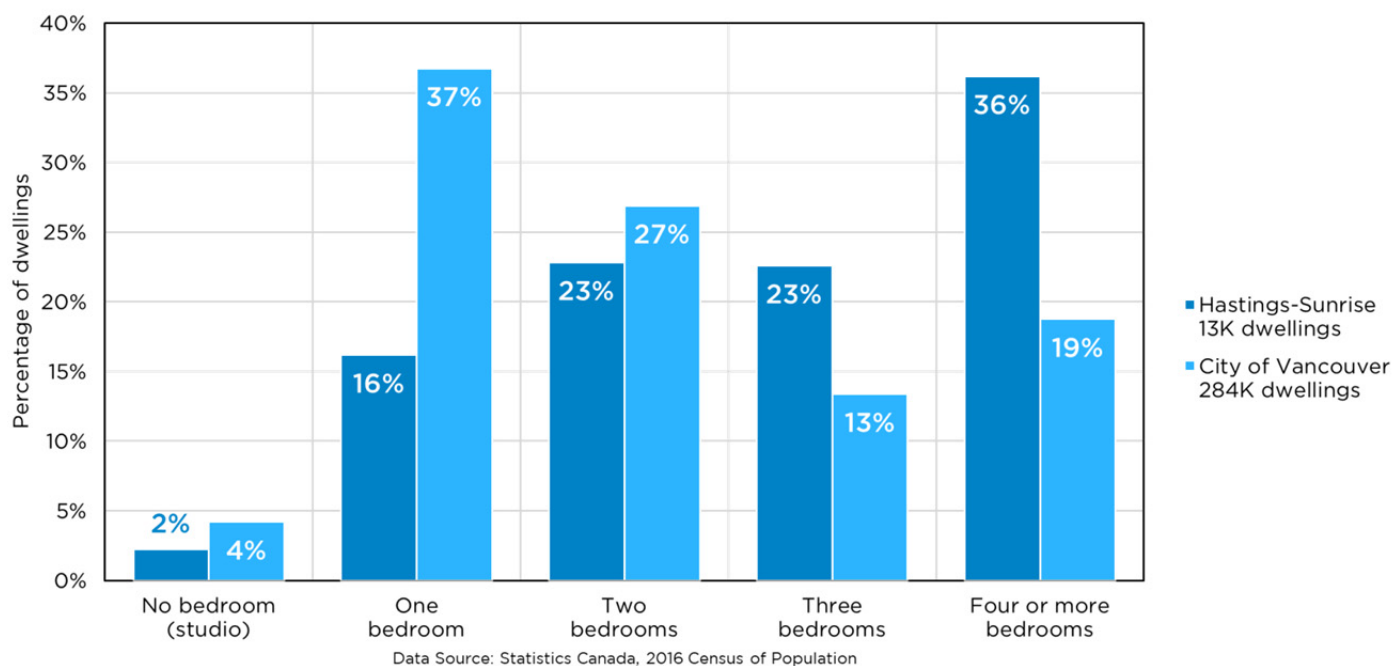
Apartments as Share of Total Dwellings, 1981-2016



Housing Size

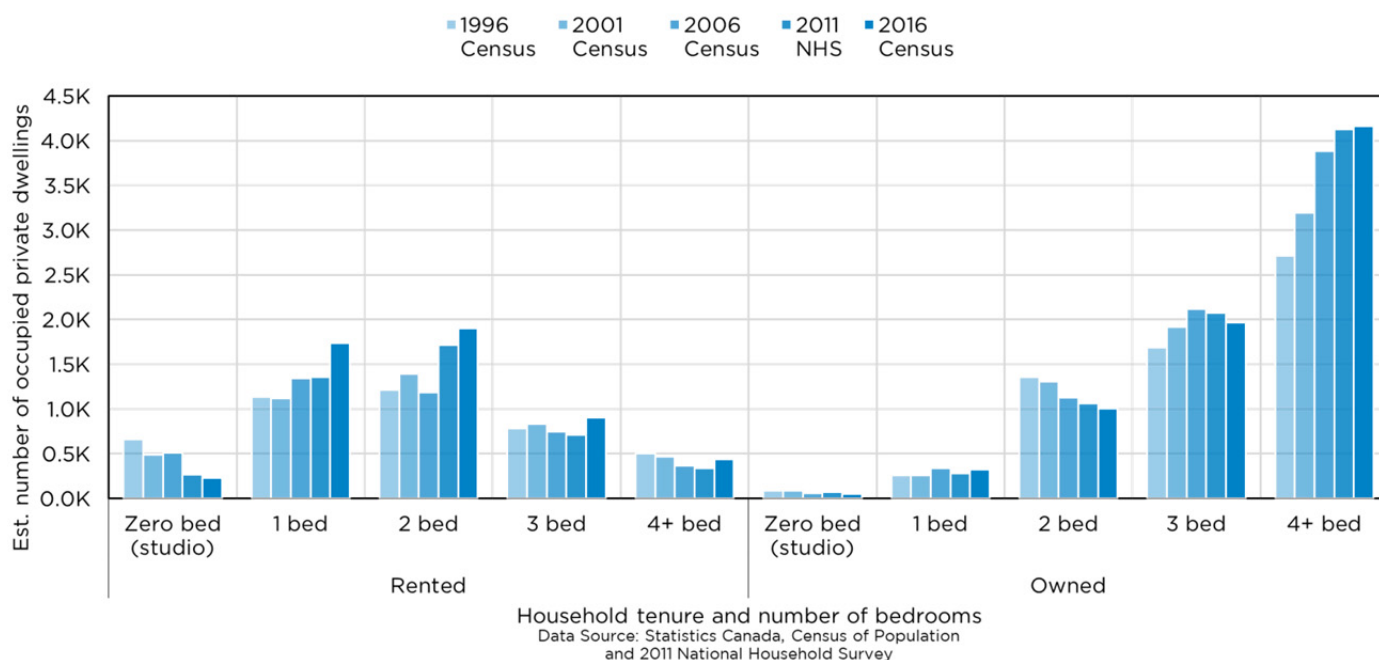
Housing units in Hastings-Sunrise tend to be larger than the city overall, reflecting the dominance of ground-oriented housing in the neighbourhood. Nearly six in ten dwellings have three or more bedrooms.

Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 2016



Rental dwellings in Hastings-Sunrise have mainly seen growth in one- and two-bedroom units, though the most recent census saw an increase in larger dwellings, which may reflect houses entering the rental market. Owned housing has tended to increase in size over time, with larger houses replacing smaller ones.

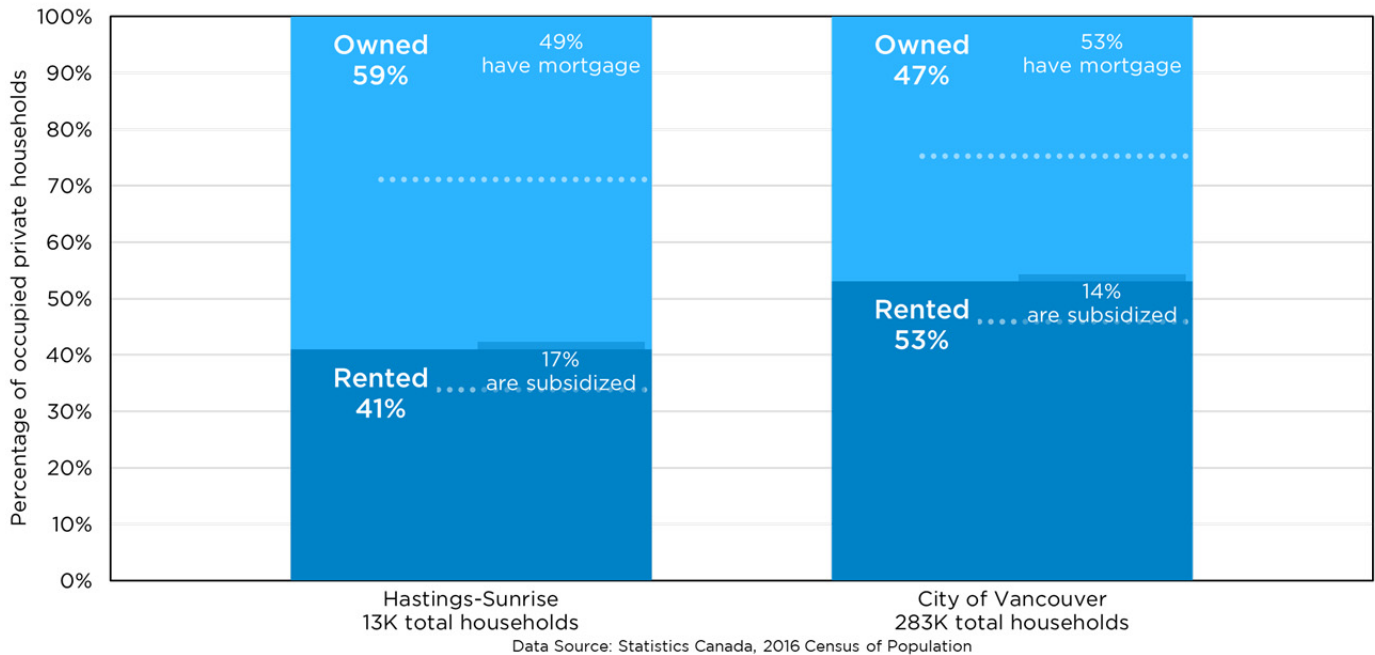
Hastings-Sunrise: Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 1996-2016



Housing Tenure

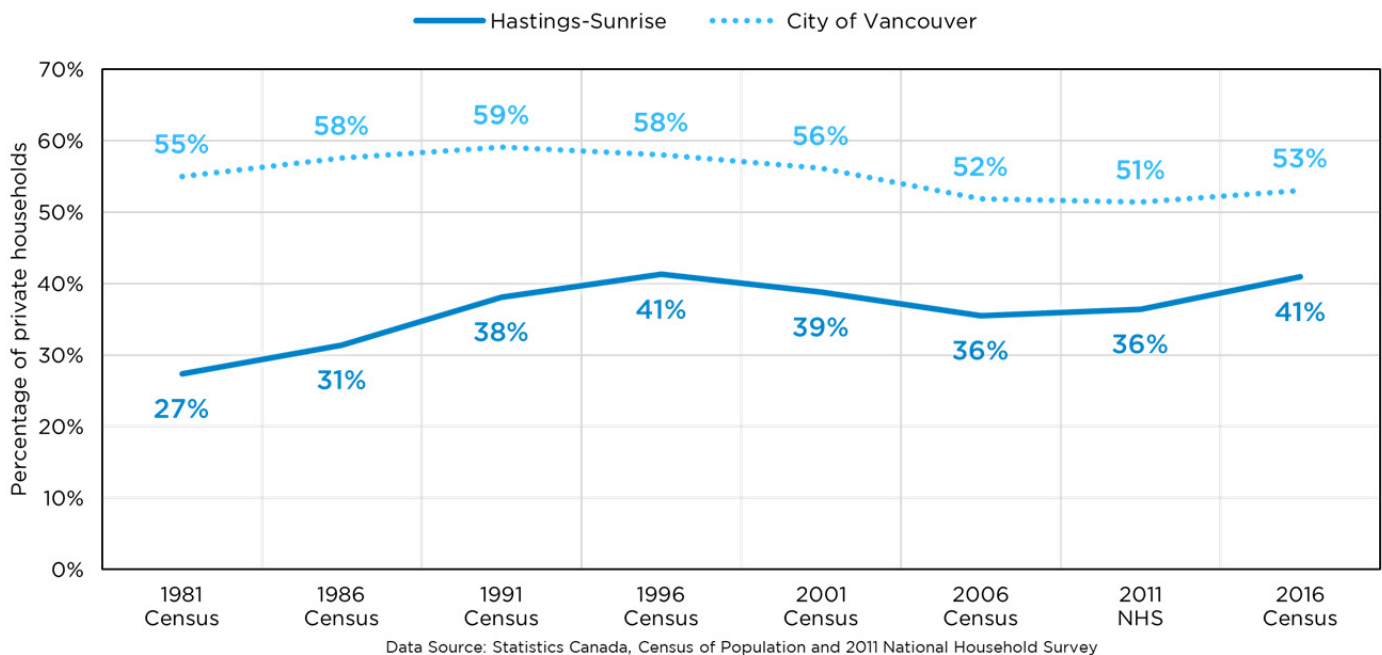
In Hastings-Sunrise, 41% of households are rented, compared to 53% of households across the City of Vancouver.⁴ Self-reported subsidized housing makes up 17% of rented households, or 7% of the neighbourhood's housing stock. Just under half of owned households in Hastings-Sunrise have a mortgage.

Occupied Private Households by Housing Tenure, 2016



The proportion of rented households in Hastings-Sunrise has mirrored citywide trends: a decline in rental housing in favour of condominium construction is evident through the 1990s and 2000s, with a more recent shift back toward building rental housing. The growth between 2011 and 2016 may also be attributable to better enumeration of suites in the census.

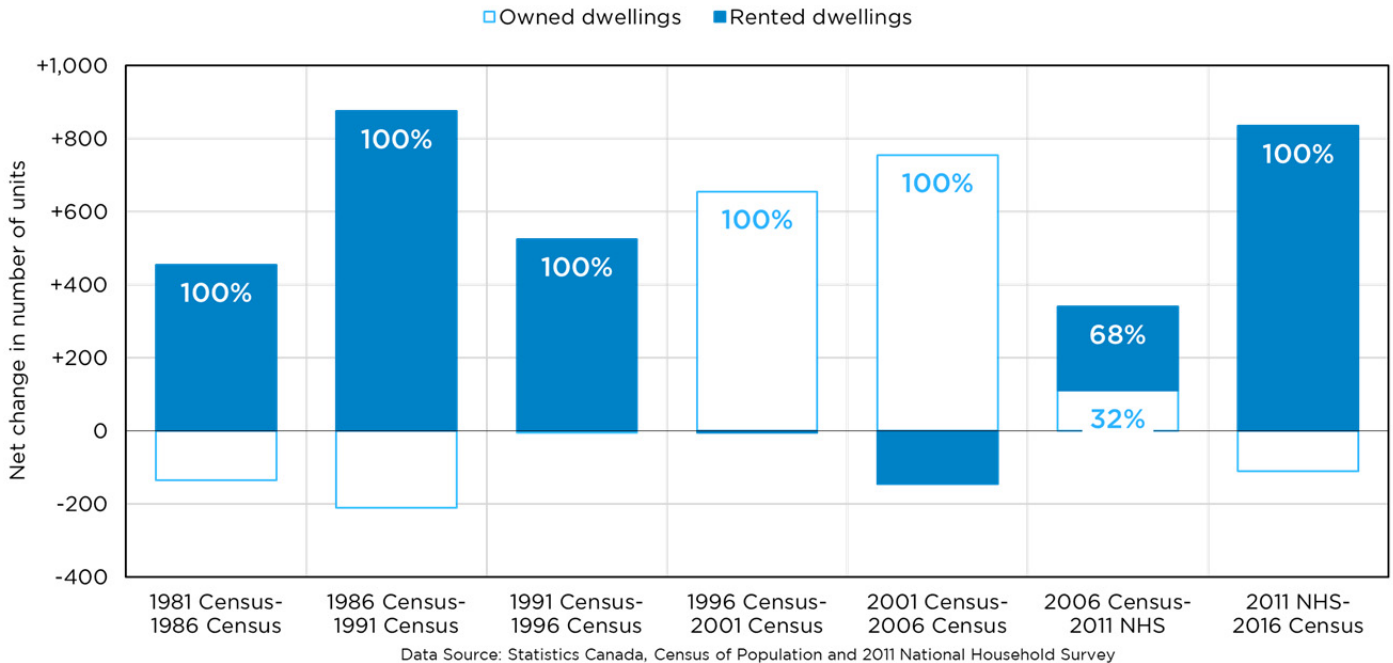
Rented Households as Share of Total, 1981-2016



New Housing

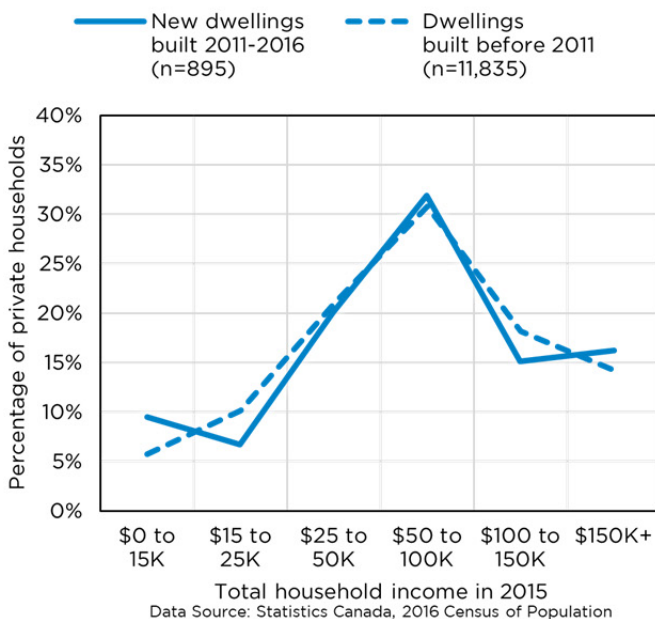
A shift back toward building rental housing is evident across the city. In Hastings-Sunrise, all of the net new households added between 2011 and 2016 are rented. This may include new construction; new households in formerly unoccupied dwellings; new suites in existing buildings; or households that were not counted in previous census programs.

Hastings-Sunrise: Net New Households by Tenure, 1981-2016

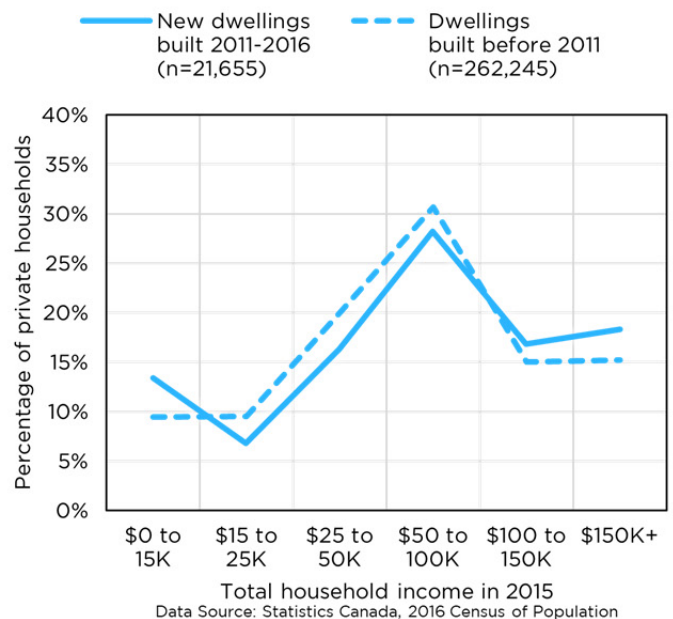


Ensuring affordability in new housing remains a challenge across the city. In Hastings-Sunrise, there is not a substantial difference in the distribution of household income between new and older housing stock.

Hastings-Sunrise: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



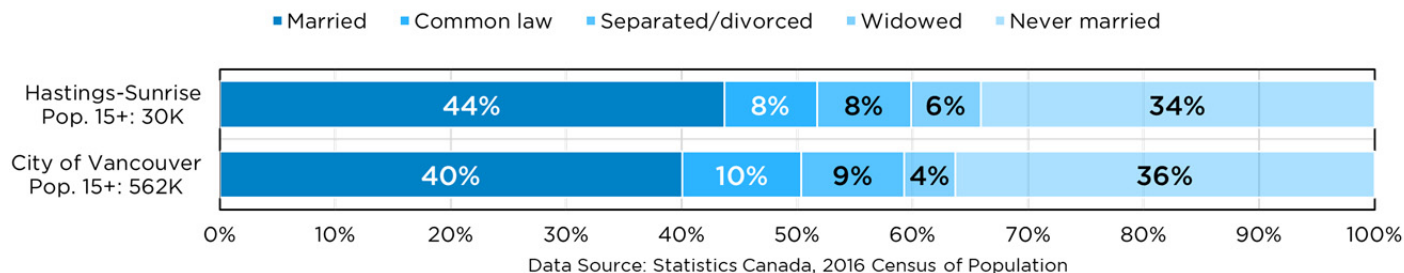
City of Vancouver: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



Marital Status

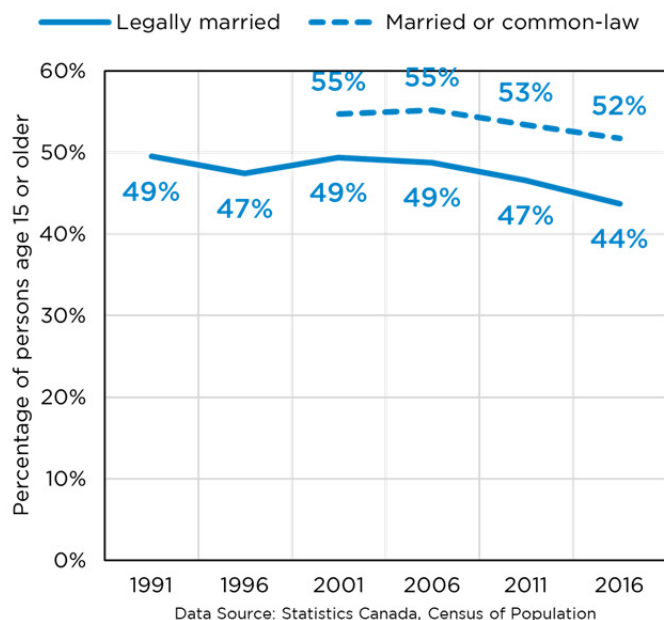
Hastings-Sunrise residents are somewhat more likely to be partnered than residents of the City of Vancouver overall. As of 2016, 44% of Hastings-Sunrise residents age 15 and older are married, with another 8% living common-law. In Hastings-Sunrise, 8% of residents are separated or divorced; 6% are widowed; and 34% have never been married and are not living common-law.

Population by Marital Status, 2016

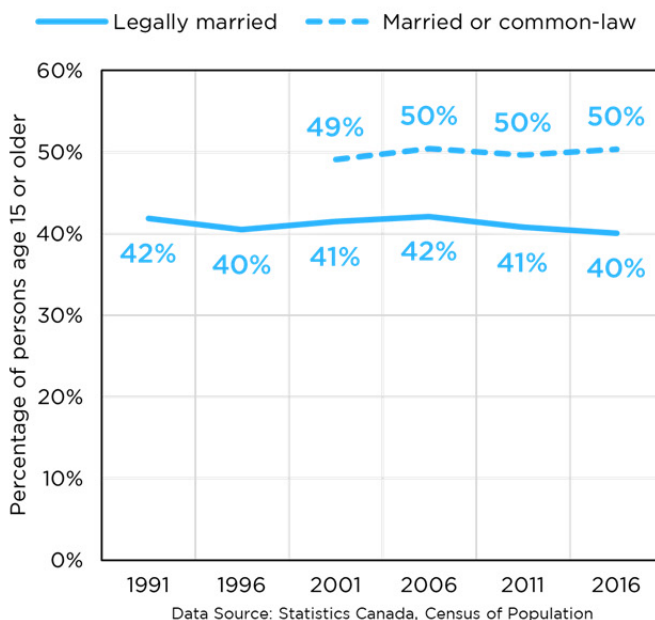


The rate of persons married or living common-law in Hastings-Sunrise has generally been slightly higher than the city overall, but it has declined since 2006.

Hastings-Sunrise: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016



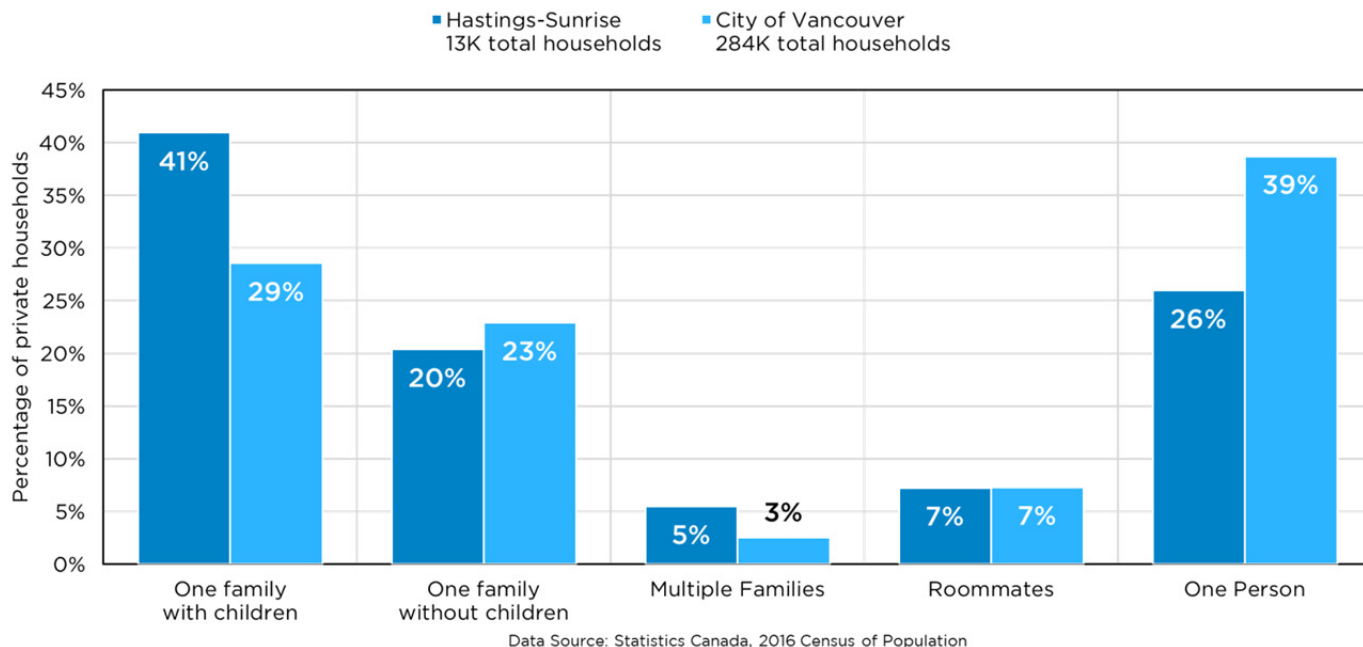
City of Vancouver: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016



Household Types

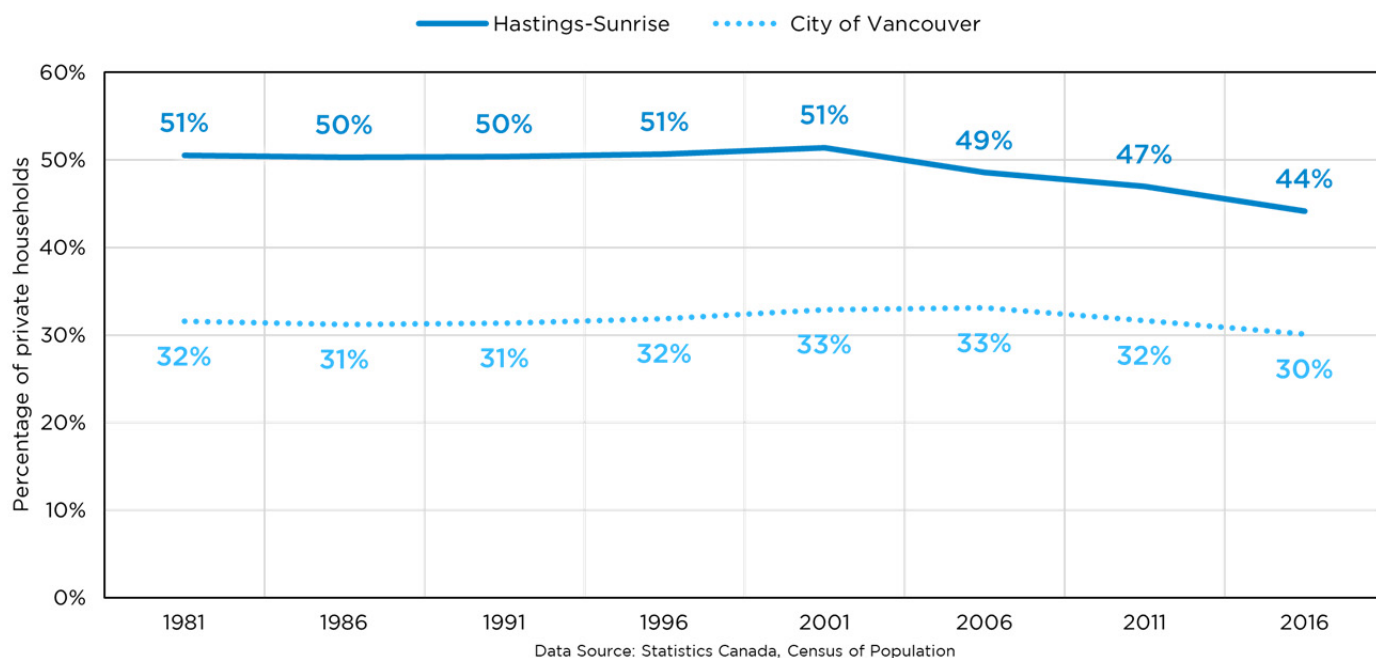
Compared to the city overall, households in Hastings-Sunrise are more likely to contain families with children and less likely to house childless couples or people living alone. The neighbourhood also contains households with multiple families and roommates at a higher rate than the city overall.

Private Households by Type of Household, 2016



The graph below estimates the percentage of households that have children—of any age, including adult children—at home.⁵ The rate in Hastings-Sunrise has been consistently higher than the city, but has been declining since 2001.

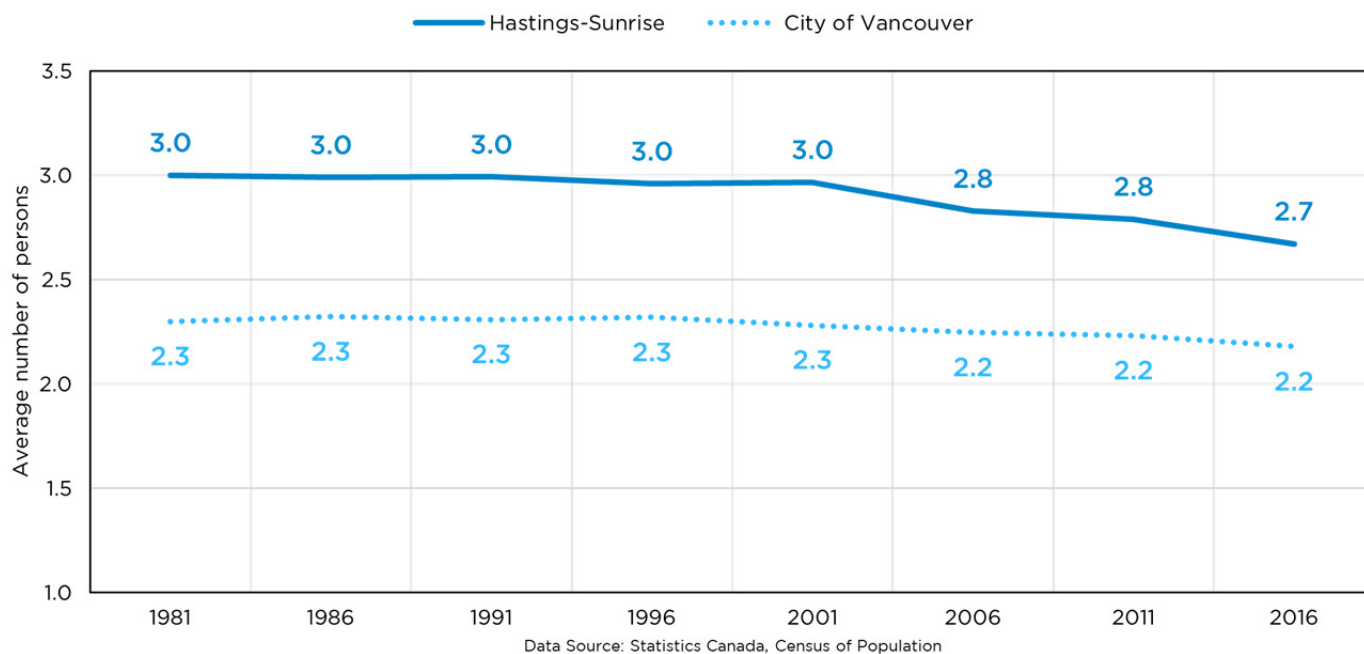
Est. Percentage of Households with Children at Home, 1981-2016



Household Size

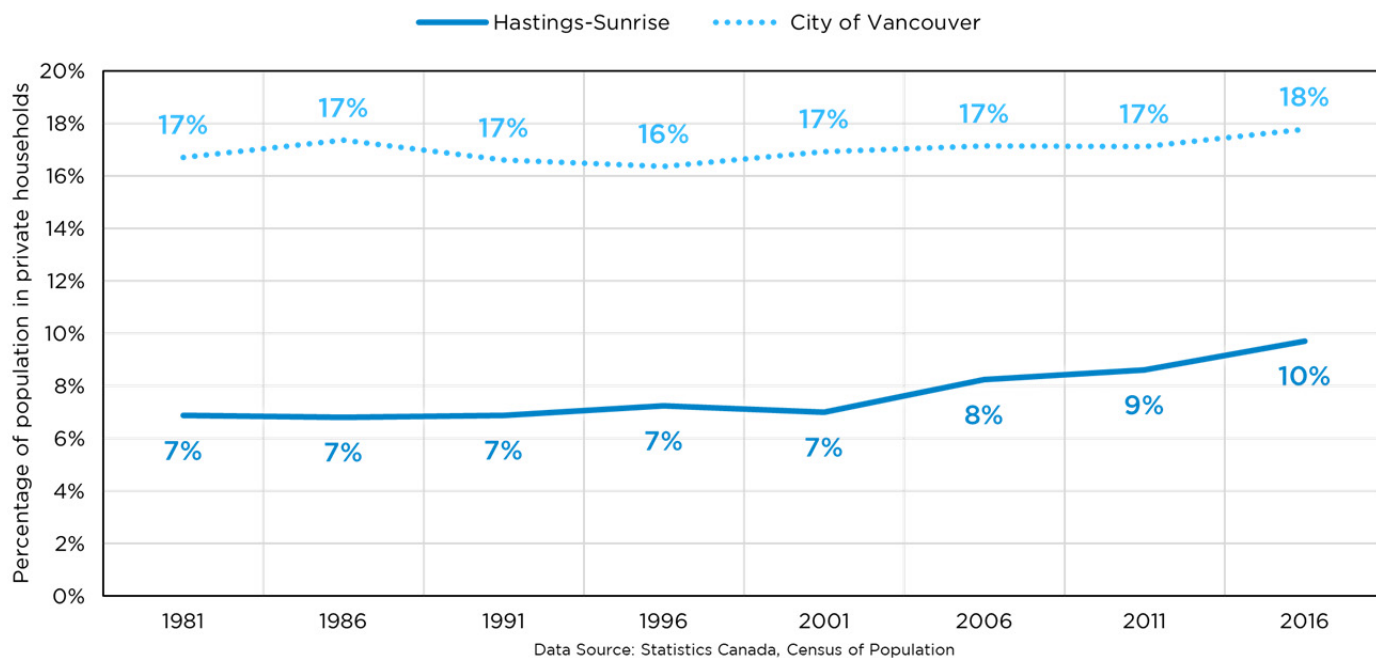
The average household size in Hastings-Sunrise has decreased since 2001, though it remains higher than the city average. In 2016, there was an average of 2.7 people in each household in Hastings-Sunrise.

Average Private Household Size, 1981-2016



About 10% of Hastings-Sunrise's population lives alone; this rate has increased since 2001.

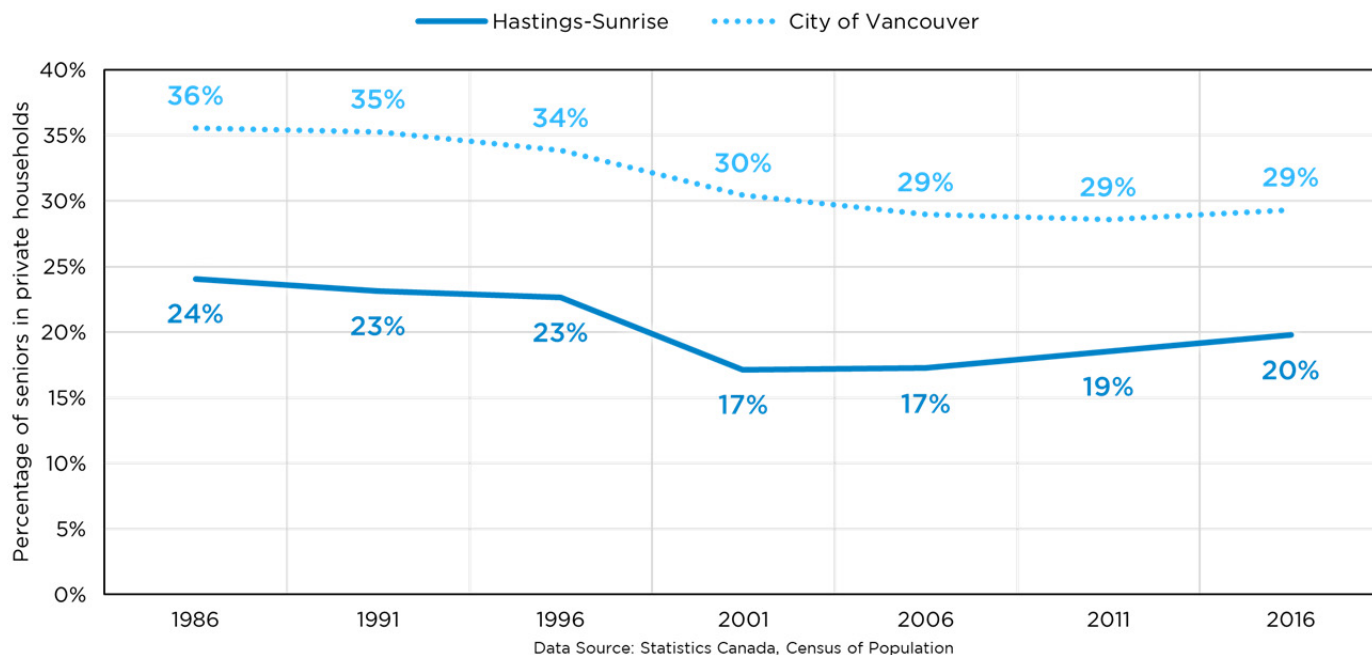
Percentage of Population Living Alone, 1981-2016



Senior Households

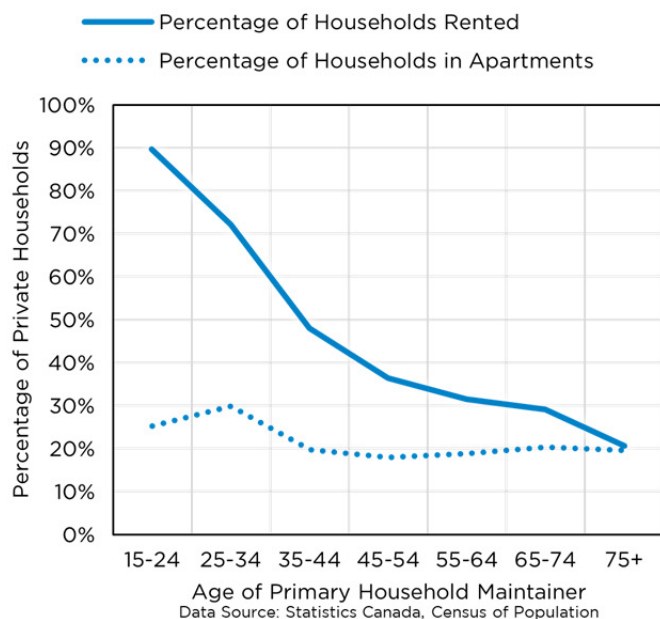
The experience of aging relates to a number of factors, including housing type, social connections, income and more. Seniors in Hastings-Sunrise are less likely to be living alone than the city average: the rate declined in the 1990s but has been increasing since 2001.

Percentage of Seniors 65+ Living Alone, 1981-2016

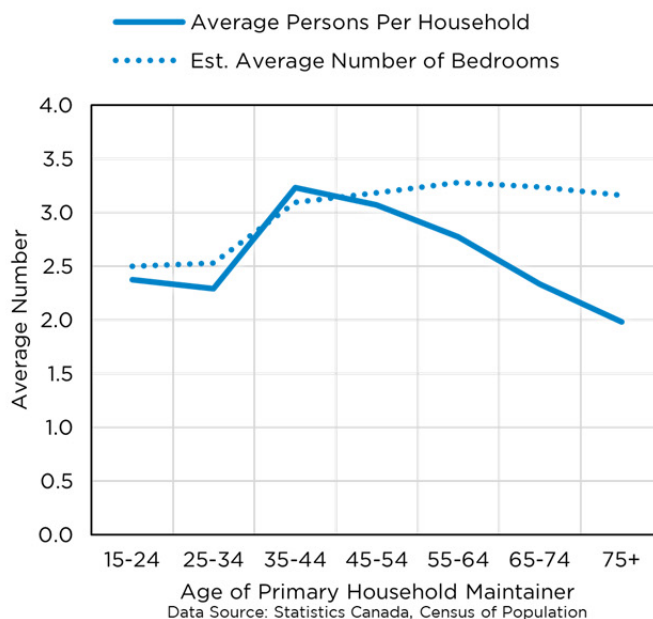


In 2016, about 25% of senior-led households in Hastings-Sunrise were rented, and about 20% were in apartments. Households tend to have a higher ratio of bedrooms to occupants as their primary maintainer progresses into older age categories.⁶

Hastings-Sunrise: Household Type and Tenure by Age, 2016



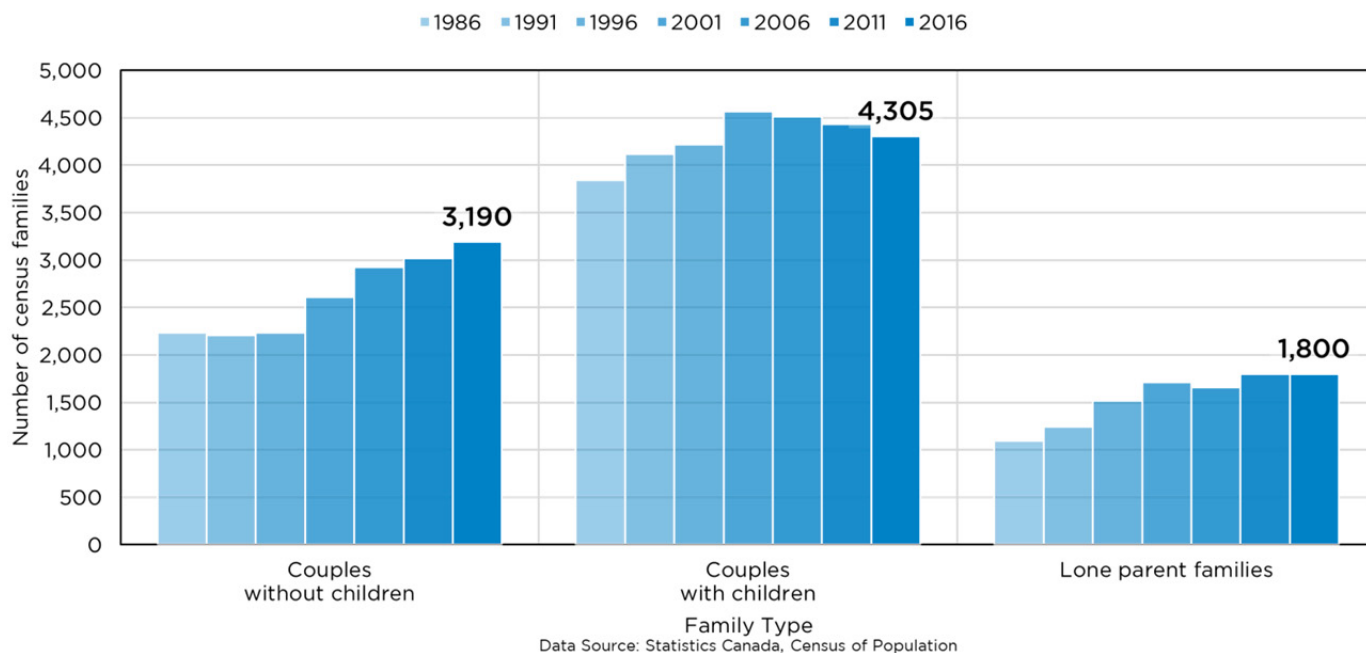
Hastings-Sunrise: Average Household Size by Age, 2016



Family Types

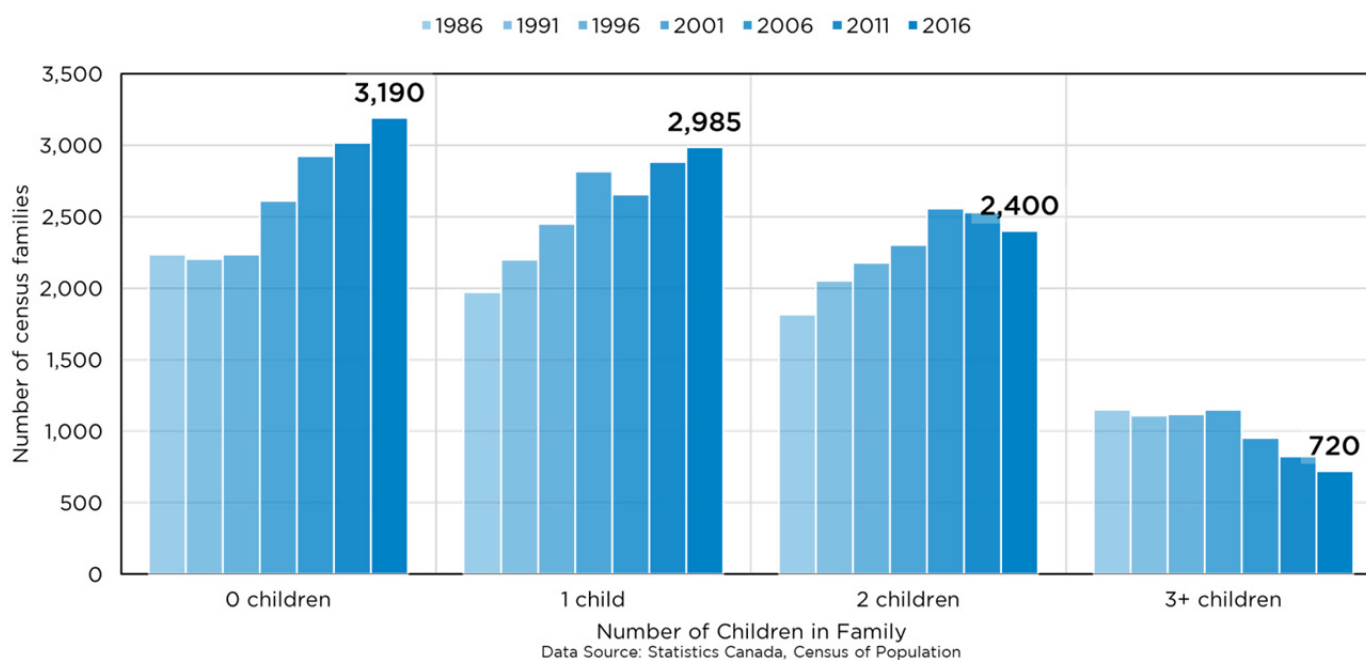
In Hastings-Sunrise, the total number of families⁷ with children has declined from a high in 2001 to the current number of 6,105 families. There has been growth in lone parent-led families relative to two-parent families, and families without children have grown steadily in the neighbourhood since 2001.

Hastings-Sunrise: Families by Type 1986-2016



Families generally have fewer children in them over time. In Hastings-Sunrise the number of families with two children has fallen since 2006, and the number with three or more children has fallen since 2001.

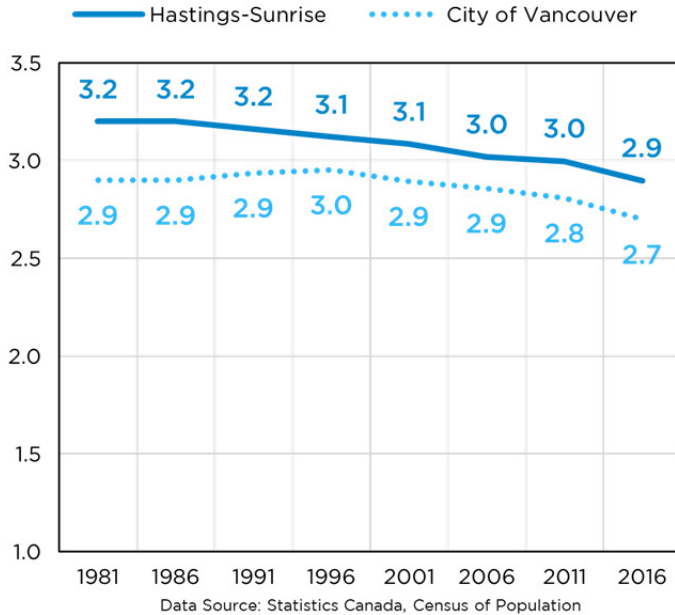
Hastings-Sunrise: Families by Number of Children 1986-2016



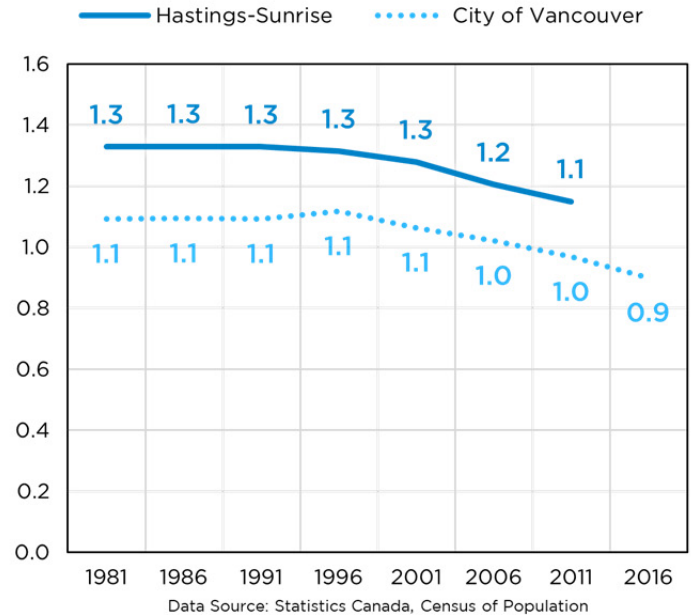
Family Size and Children at Home

The average family in Hastings-Sunrise contains 2.9 persons and has 1.1 children at home.⁸ Both are higher than the city-wide average, but the average number of children at home appears to be declining over time.

Average Census Family Size, 1981-2016

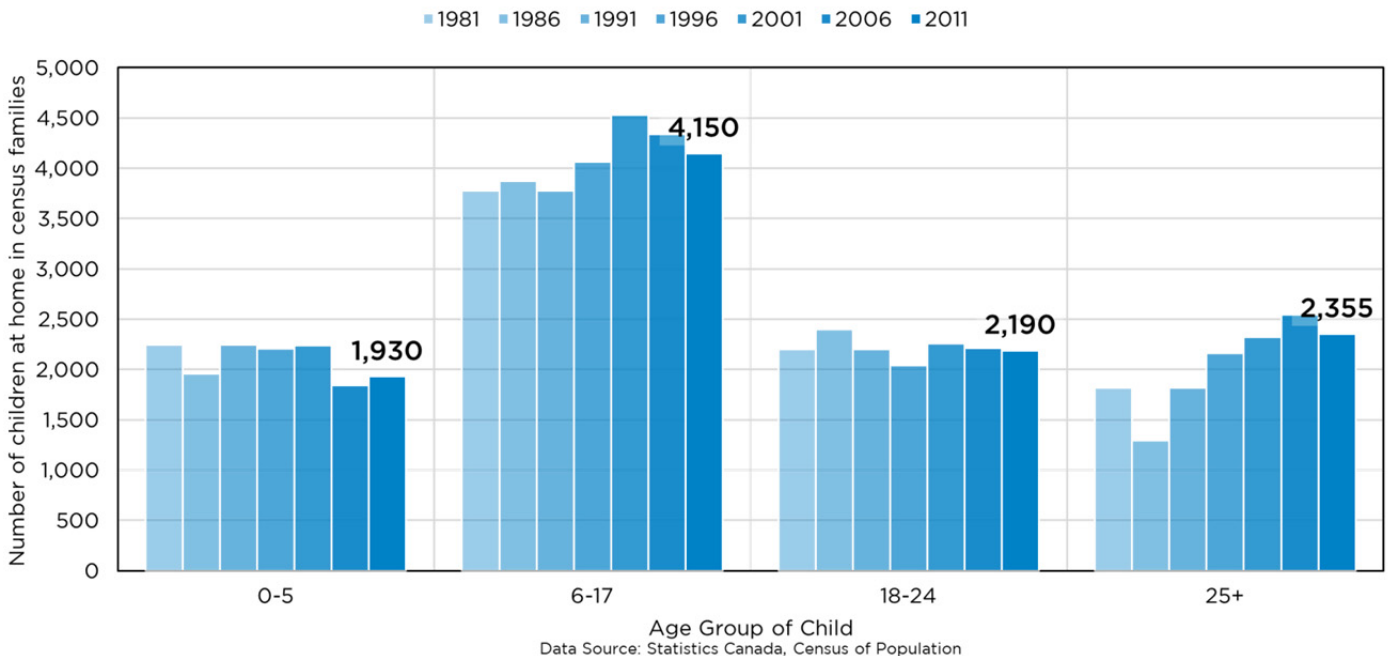


Average Children at Home Per Census Family, 1981-2016



A broad social trend over time is that people move out of their parents' homes later in life. In Hastings-Sunrise, there are about 10% more "children" 18 and older than there are school-age children.

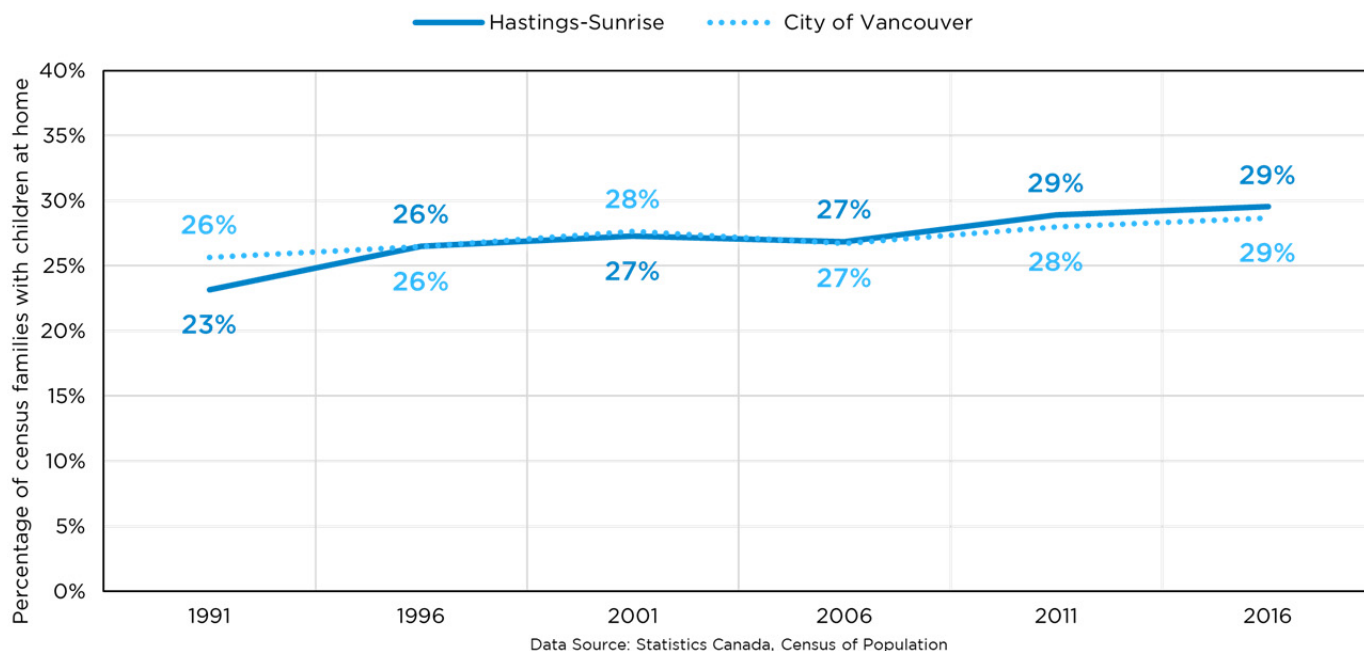
Hastings-Sunrise: Children in Families by Age Group, 1981-2011



Lone Parent-Led Families

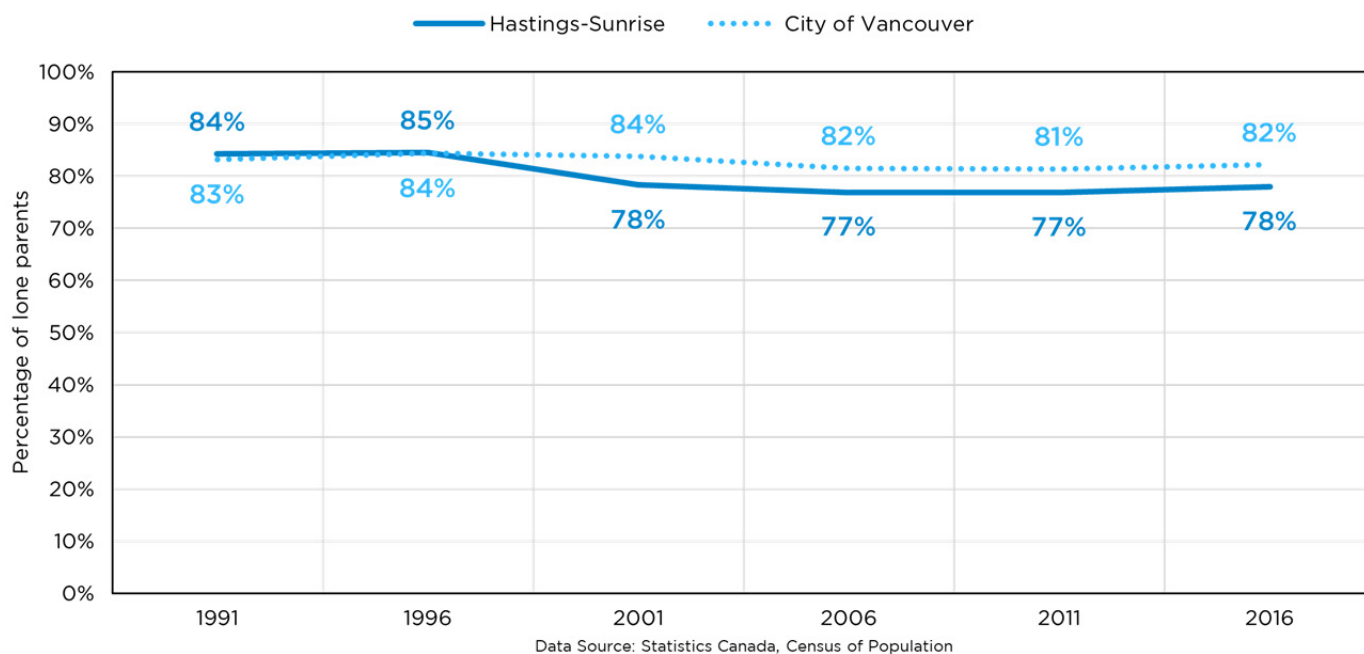
As noted earlier, the number of lone parent-led families in Hastings-Sunrise has increased somewhat in recent periods. Measured as a proportion of all families with children at home, lone parent-led families now make up 29% of families with children in Hastings-Sunrise, closely tracking trends in the city overall.

Percentage of Families with Children Led by a Lone Parent, 1991-2016



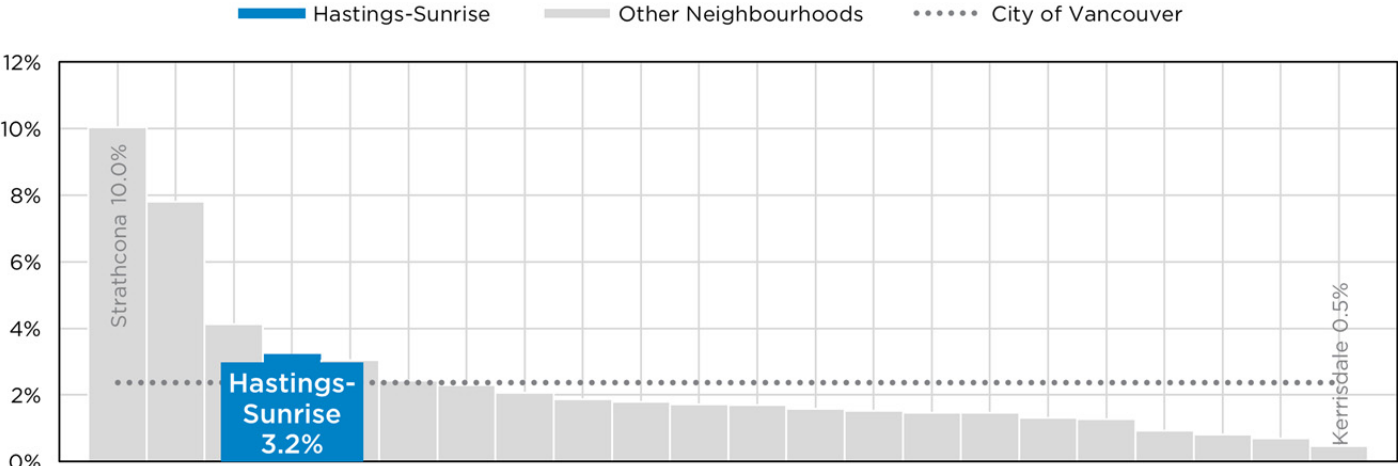
Across the city, lone parents are overwhelmingly likely to be female-identified, with lone mothers more likely to face significant social and economic challenges. In Hastings-Sunrise, 78% of lone parents are mothers.

Percentage of Lone Parents Identified as Female, 1991-2016

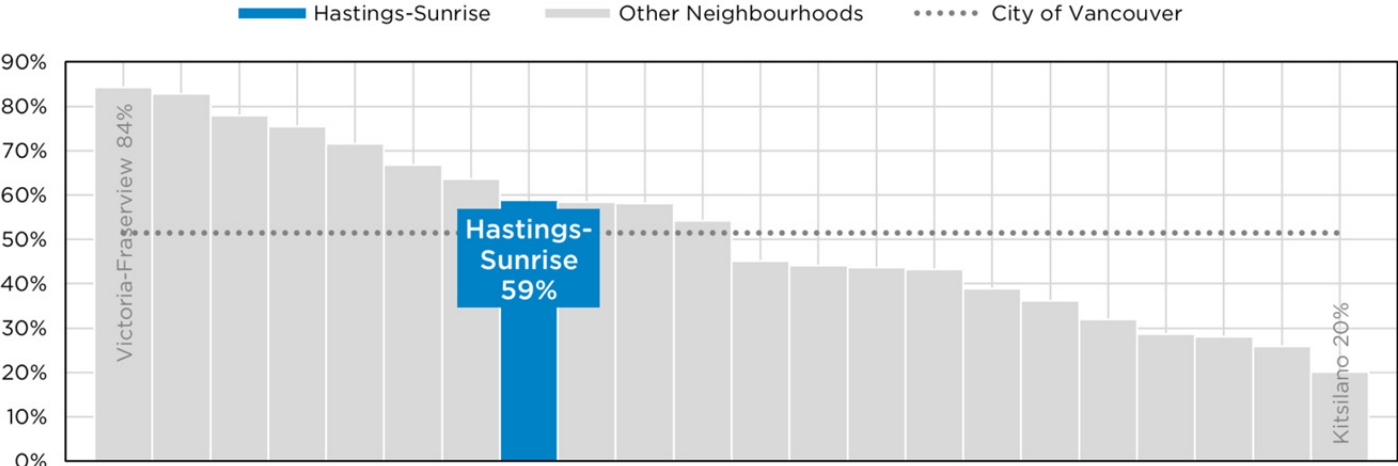


DIVERSITY AND IDENTITY

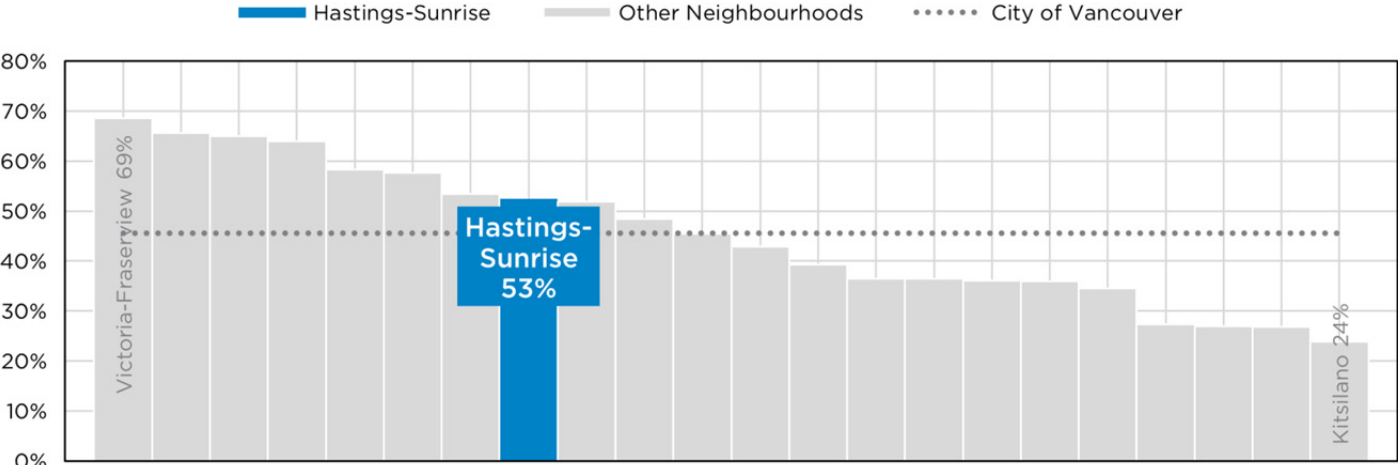
Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



Population in a Visible Minority Group, 2016

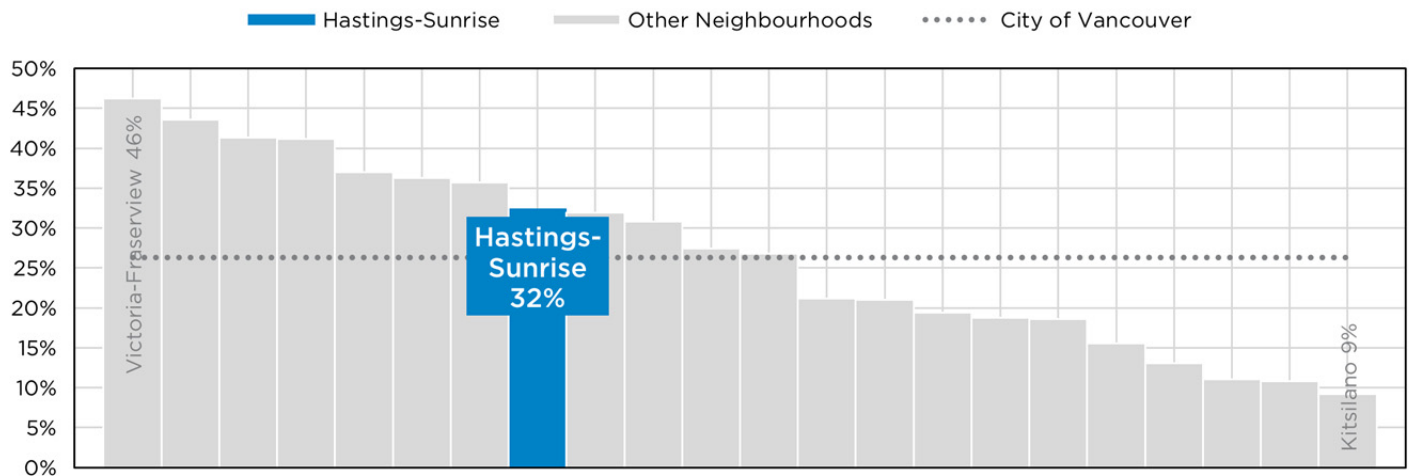


Population with Non-English Mother Tongue, 2016

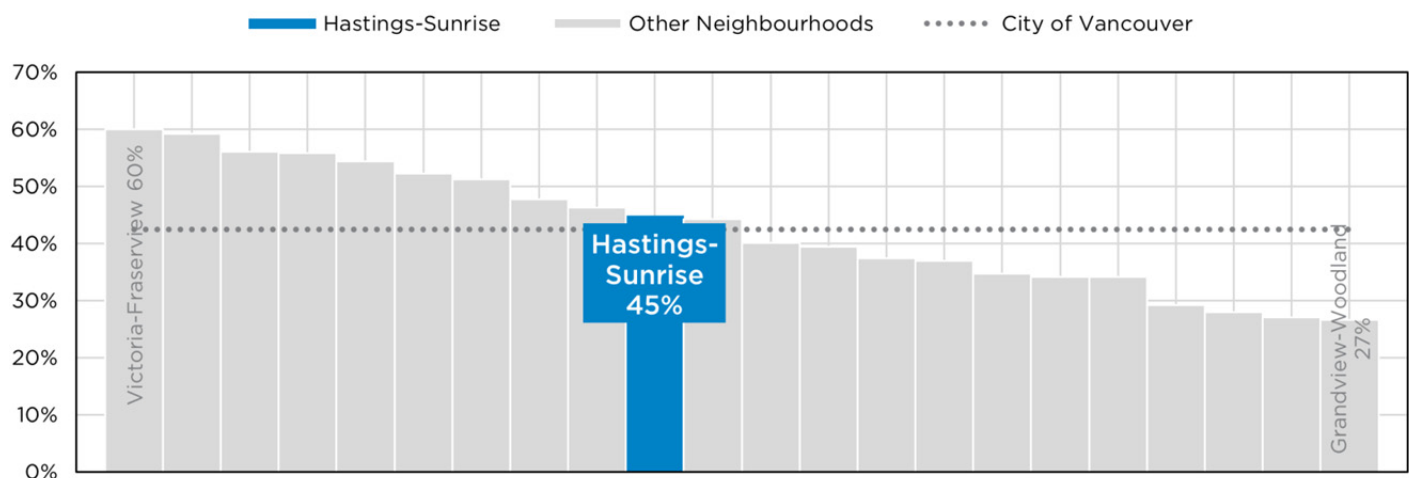


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

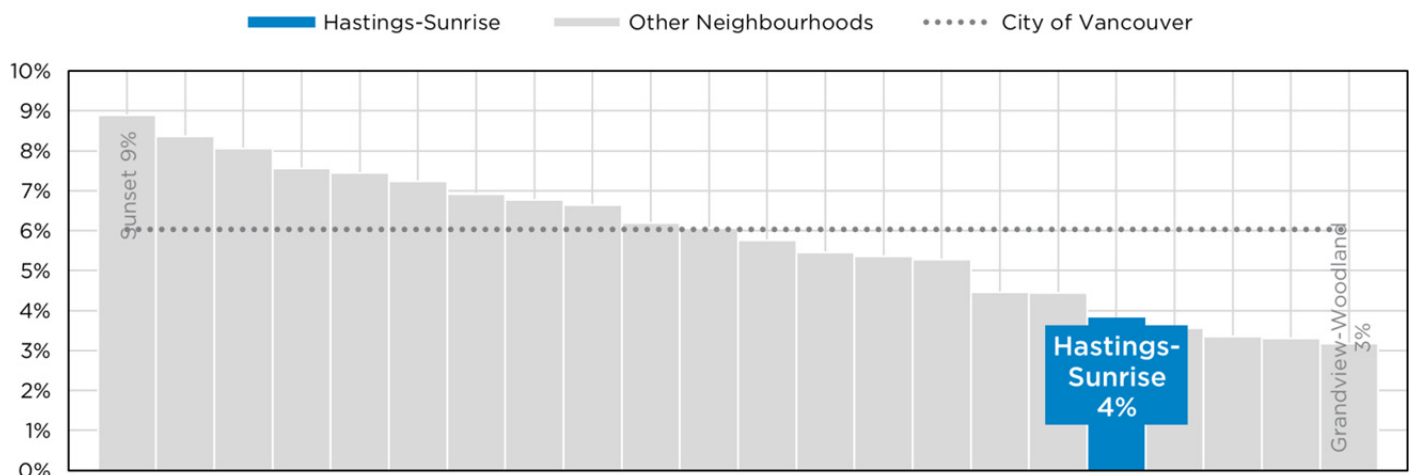
Population with Non-English Home Language, 2016



Immigrant Population, 2016



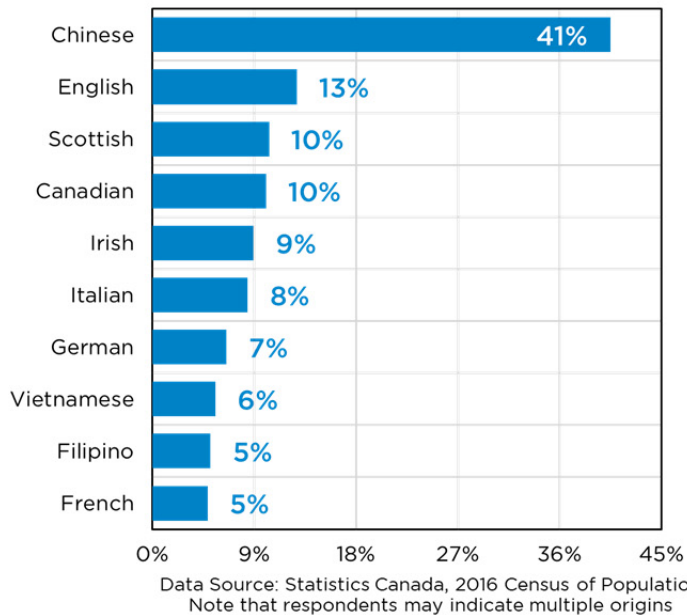
Recent Immigrant Population, 2016



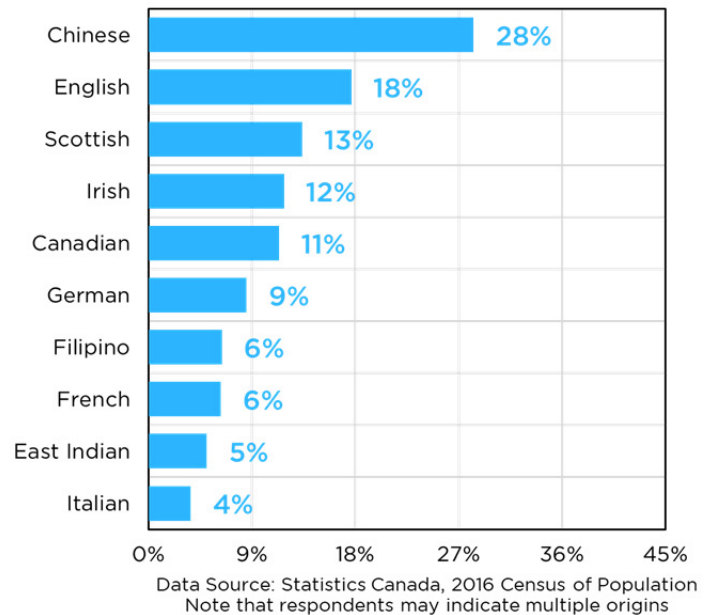
Cultural Origin and Identity

A number of census variables help understand the diverse and complex cultural identities of people in Vancouver. The graphs below provide the top ten cultural origins reported by residents.⁹

Hastings-Sunrise: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016

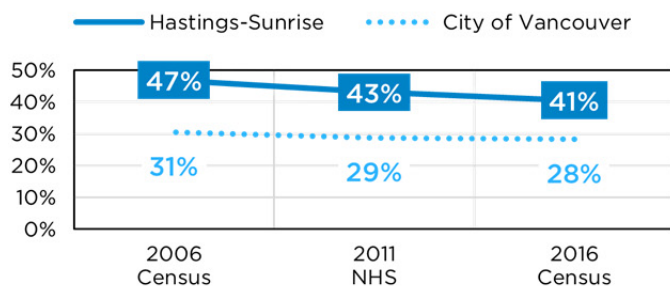


City of Vancouver: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016

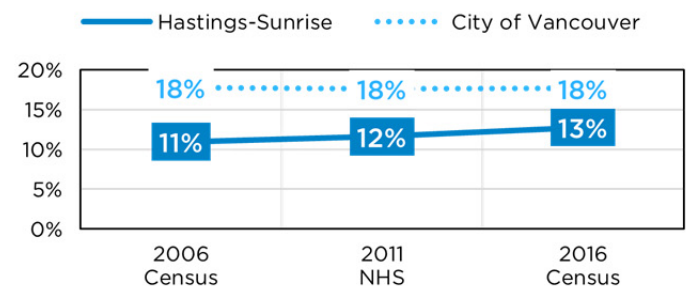


The graphs below show ten-year trends in Hastings-Sunrise and across the city for the area's four most commonly reported ethnic origins: Chinese, English, Scottish and Canadian. Over time, there is a decrease in the rate of Hastings-Sunrise residents reporting Chinese origins and an increase in the other categories.

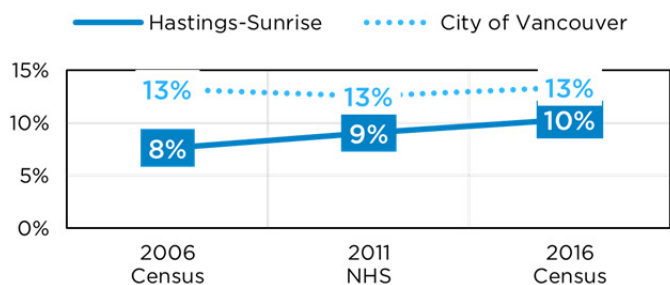
Chinese Origins, 2006-2016



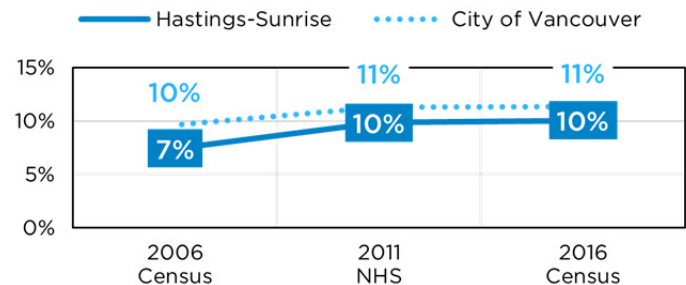
English Origins, 2006-2016



Scottish Origins, 2006-2016



Canadian Origins, 2006-2016



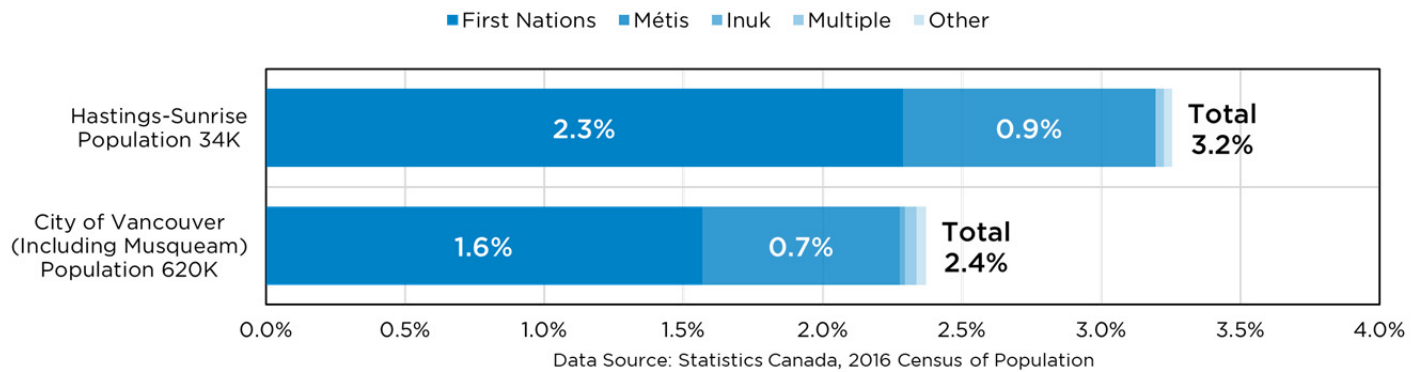
Indigenous Identity

Vancouver occupies the unceded homelands of the Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh First Nations. It is also home to a substantial and diverse urban Indigenous population who identify with Indigenous communities across North America and beyond.

The federal census has many limitations in its validity, reliability and relevance to Indigenous communities. The census and other governmental data sources should be supplemented with other sources of knowledge within Indigenous communities to fully understand population demographics and trends.

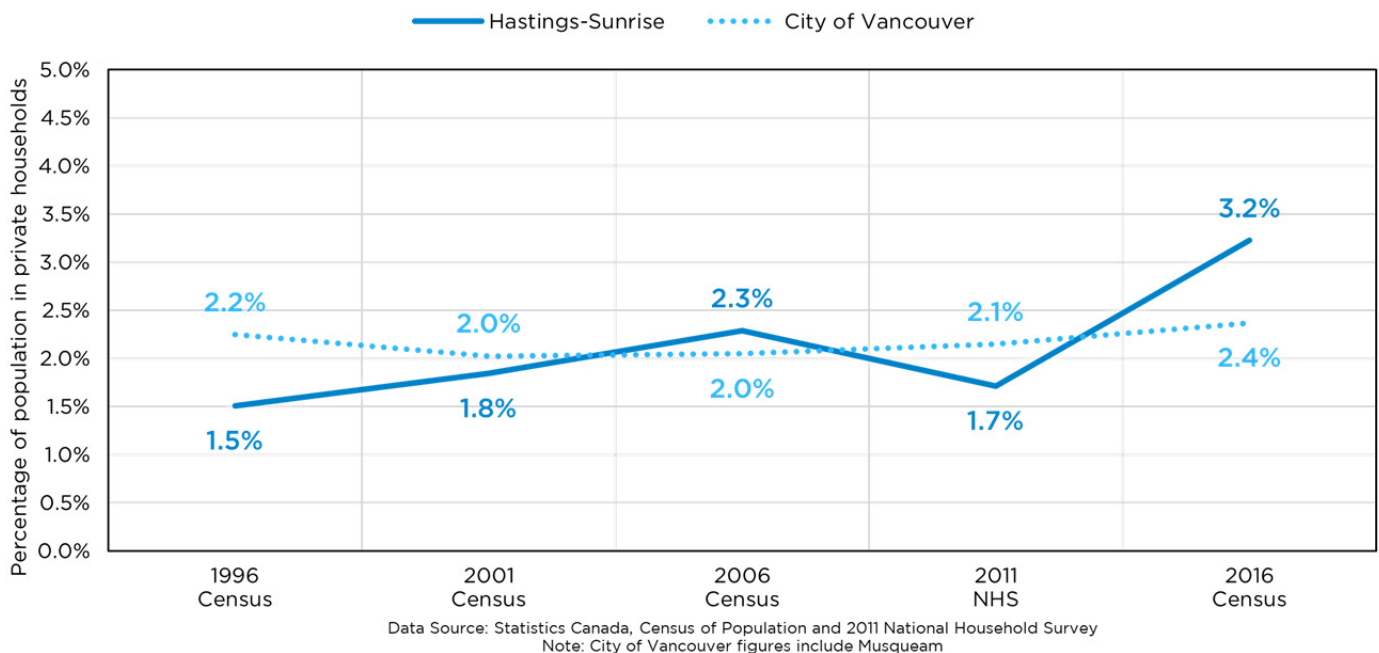
Based on the 2016 census, about 1,100 people—3.2% of Hastings-Sunrise's population—are Indigenous, compared to 2.4% of the City of Vancouver.¹⁰

Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



The urban Indigenous population in Hastings-Sunrise has grown, as a share of population, in every census period except for the 2011 National Household Survey. From 1996 to 2016 the absolute number of Hastings-Sunrise residents with Indigenous identity grew by 137% while the non-Indigenous population grew by 9%.

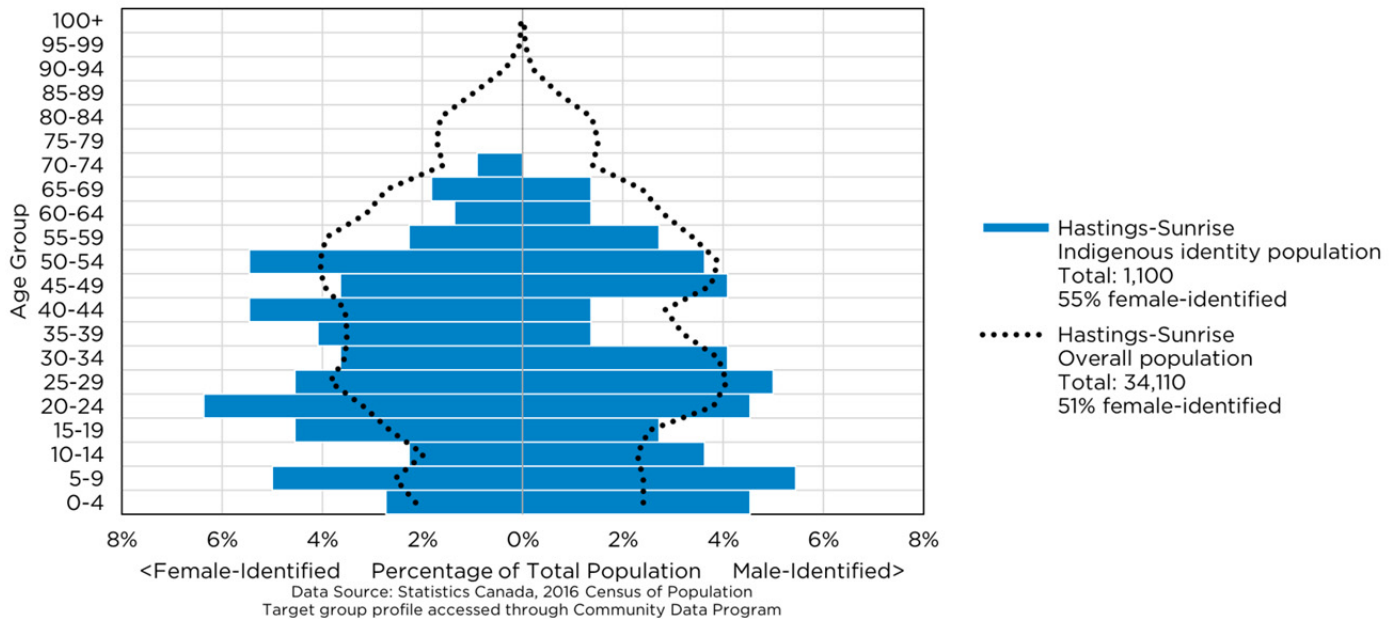
Population with Indigenous Identity, 1996-2016



Demographics of Indigenous Populations

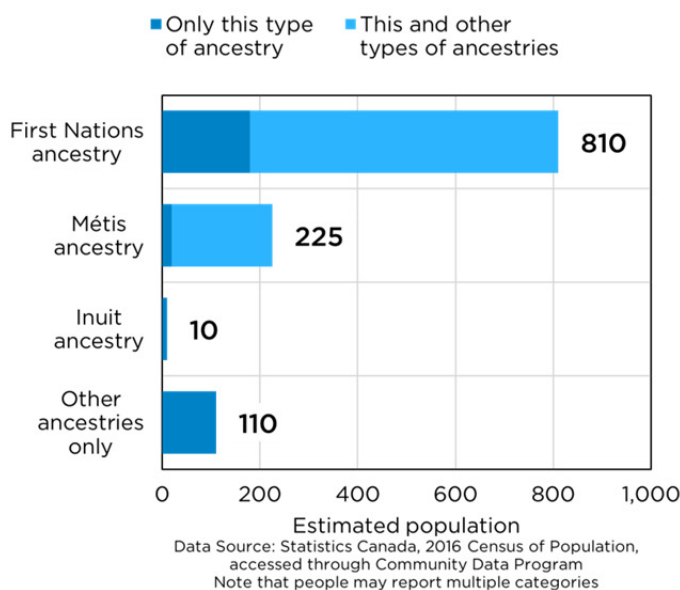
In general, the Indigenous population living in Vancouver is younger than the city's overall population. In Hastings-Sunrise, the Indigenous population has a younger overall age profile.

**Hastings-Sunrise:
Indigenous Identity Population by Age and Sex, 2016**

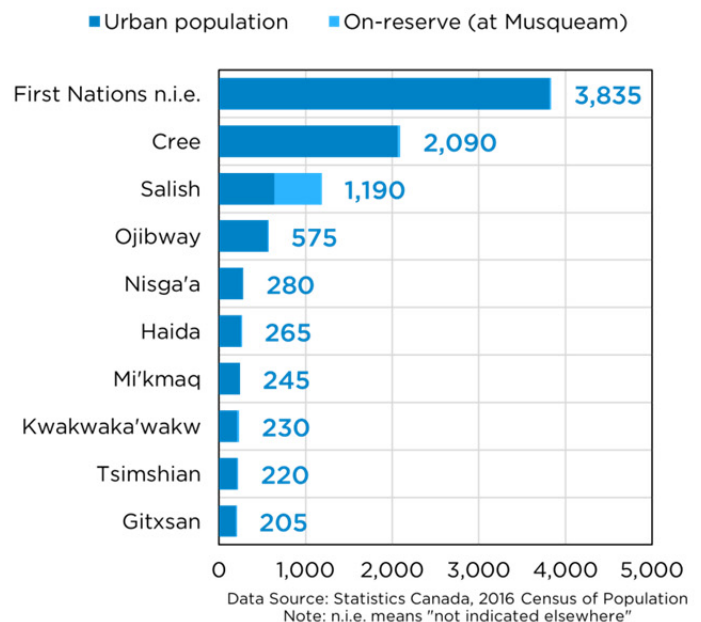


The Indigenous population in Vancouver is diverse, with a majority of people with First Nations or Métis ancestry in Hastings-Sunrise also reporting other Indigenous and non-Indigenous ancestries. While neighbourhood-specific data are not available, the chart below right shows the most commonly reported specific First Nations ancestries reported in Vancouver overall.

**Hastings-Sunrise:
Reported Ancestry of Population
with Indigenous Identity, 2016**



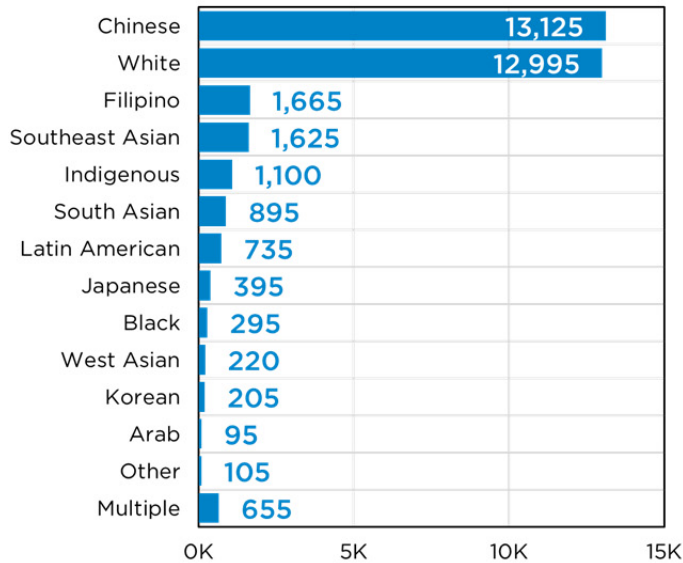
**City of Vancouver: Top Reported
First Nations Ancestries, 2016**



Racial Identity

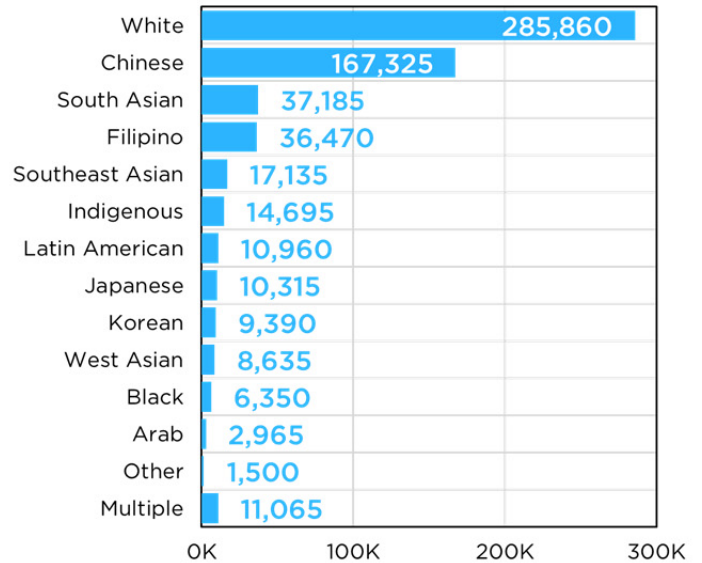
In Hastings-Sunrise, over 13 thousand residents are identified as Chinese, slightly more than are identified as white. Other large populations include Filipino, Southeast Asian, South Asian and Latin American residents.

**Hastings-Sunrise:
Population Groups, 2016**



Data Source: Statistics Canada,
2016 Census of Population

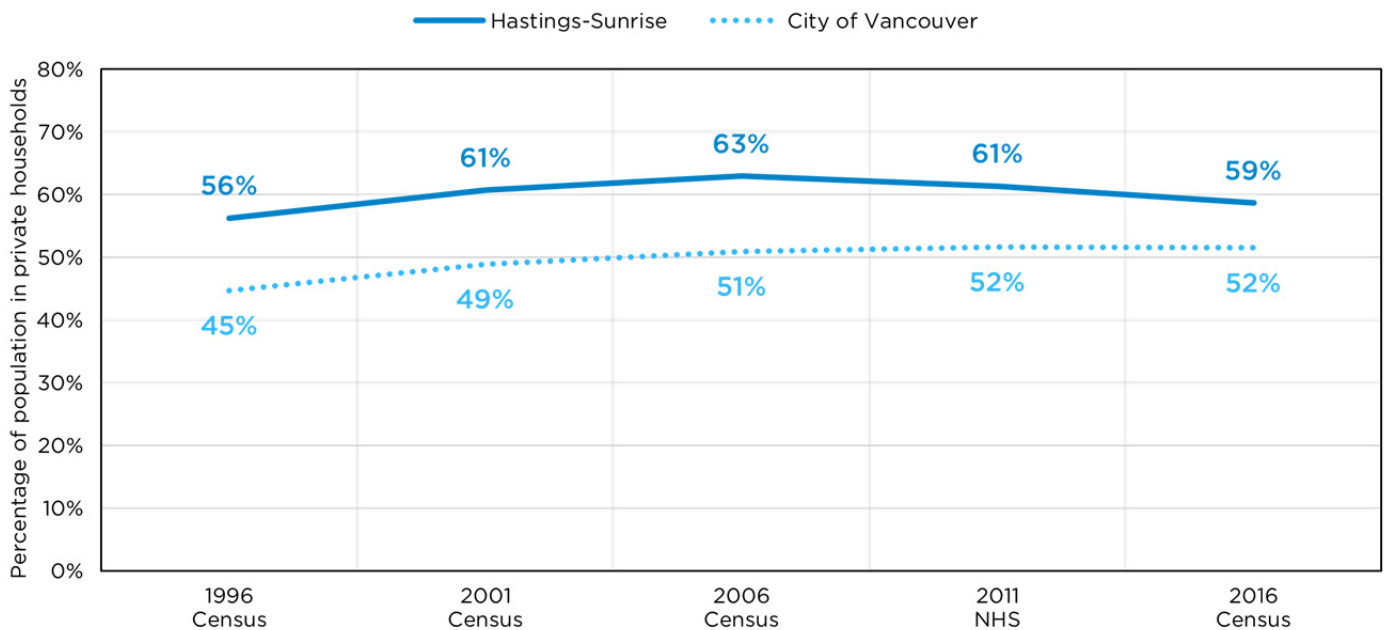
**City of Vancouver:
Population Groups, 2016**



Data Source: Statistics Canada,
2016 Census of Population

Statistics Canada defines members of a “visible minority” group as those who are neither Indigenous nor white. Although limited, this indicator is useful for understanding racialized populations in the city. About 59% of the population of Hastings-Sunrise are members of a visible minority group, a decline from a peak of 63% in 2006. From 1996 to 2016 the absolute number of residents in a visible minority group increased by 15% in Hastings-Sunrise.

Population in a Visible Minority Group, 1996-2016

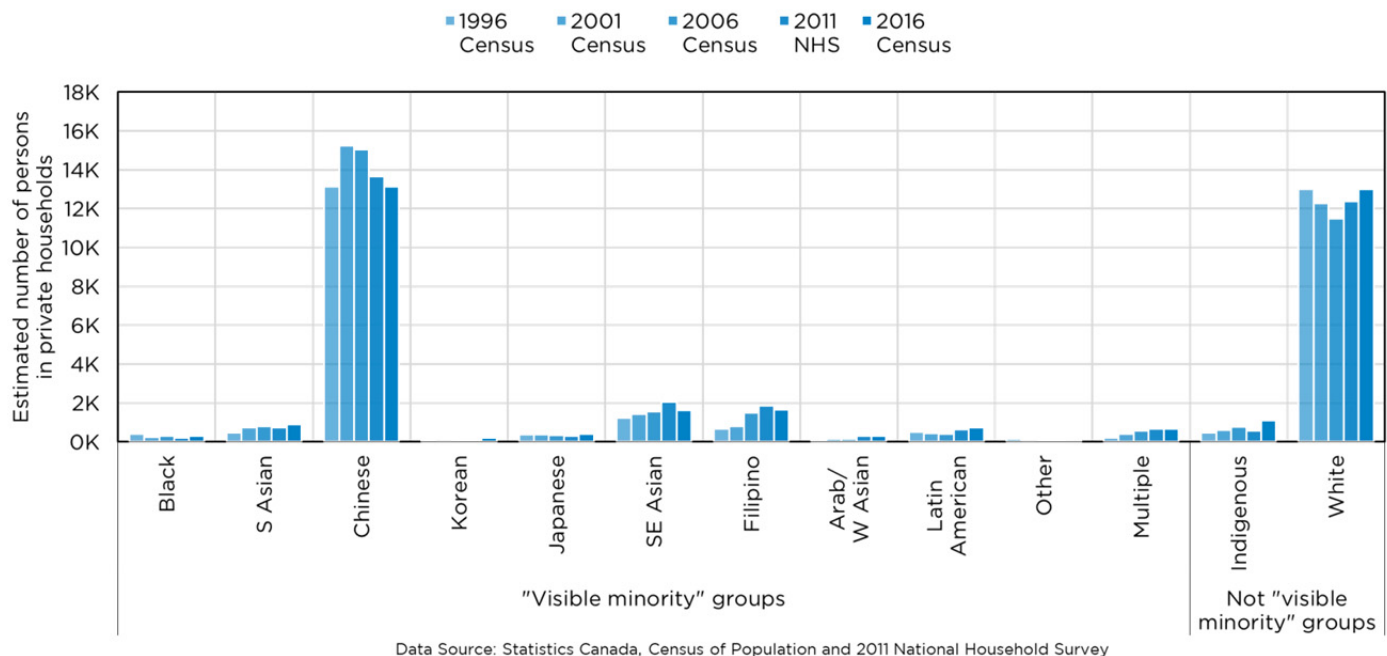


Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey

Trends in Racialized Populations

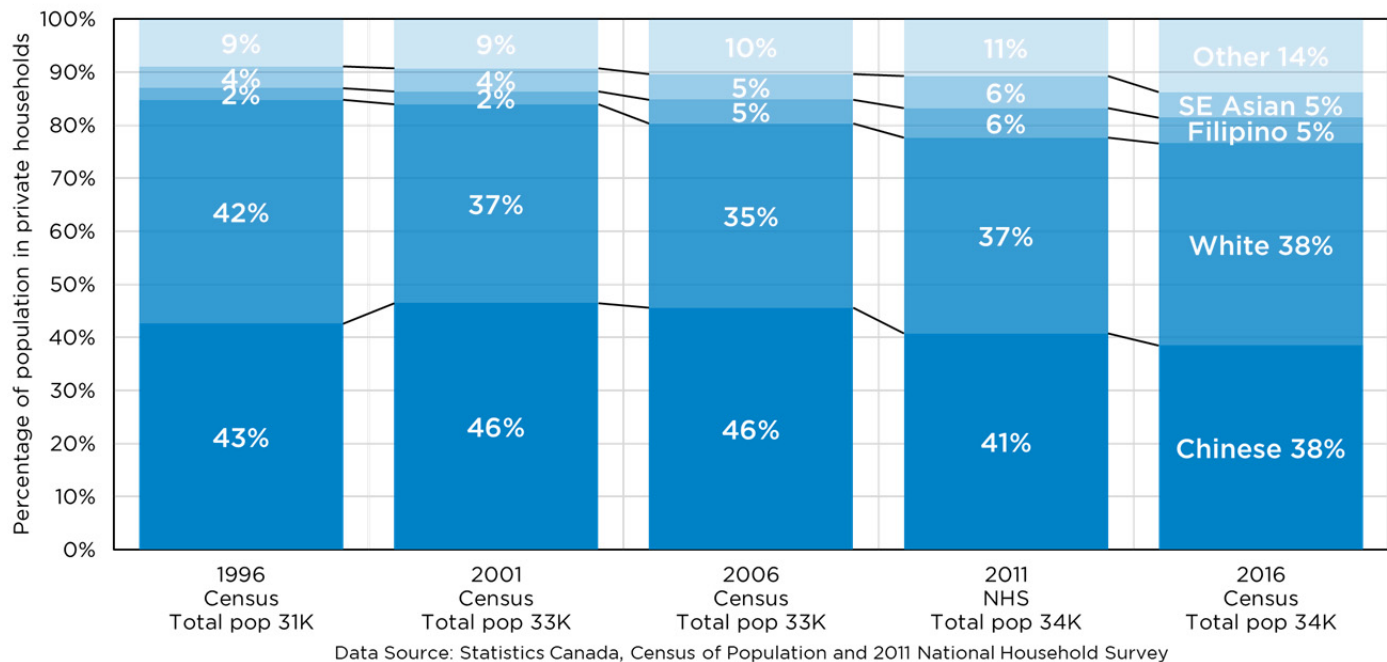
The chart below shows population estimates by visible minority group in Hastings-Sunrise over time, as well as those identified in non-visible minority categories.

Hastings-Sunrise: Population Groups 1996-2016



The charts below provide twenty-year neighbourhood and city-wide trends for the four largest racial groups in Hastings-Sunrise, as a percentage of total population.

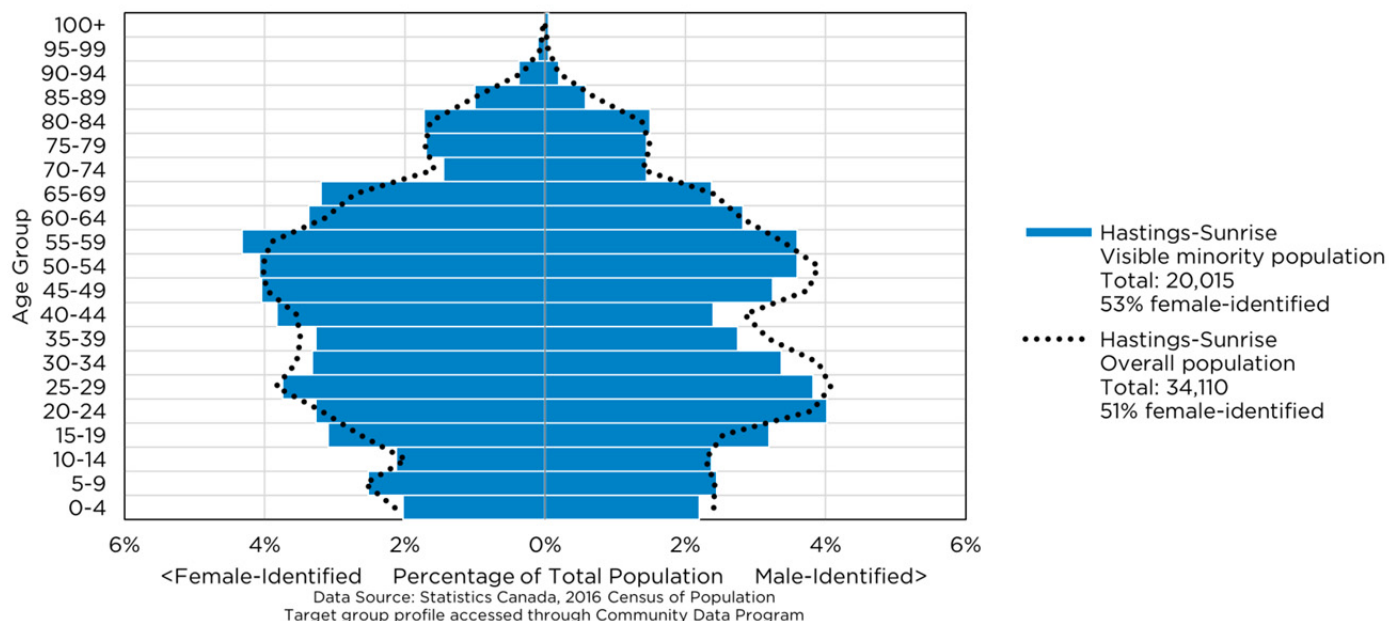
Hastings-Sunrise: Population Groups Distribution, 1996-2016



Demographics of Racialized Populations

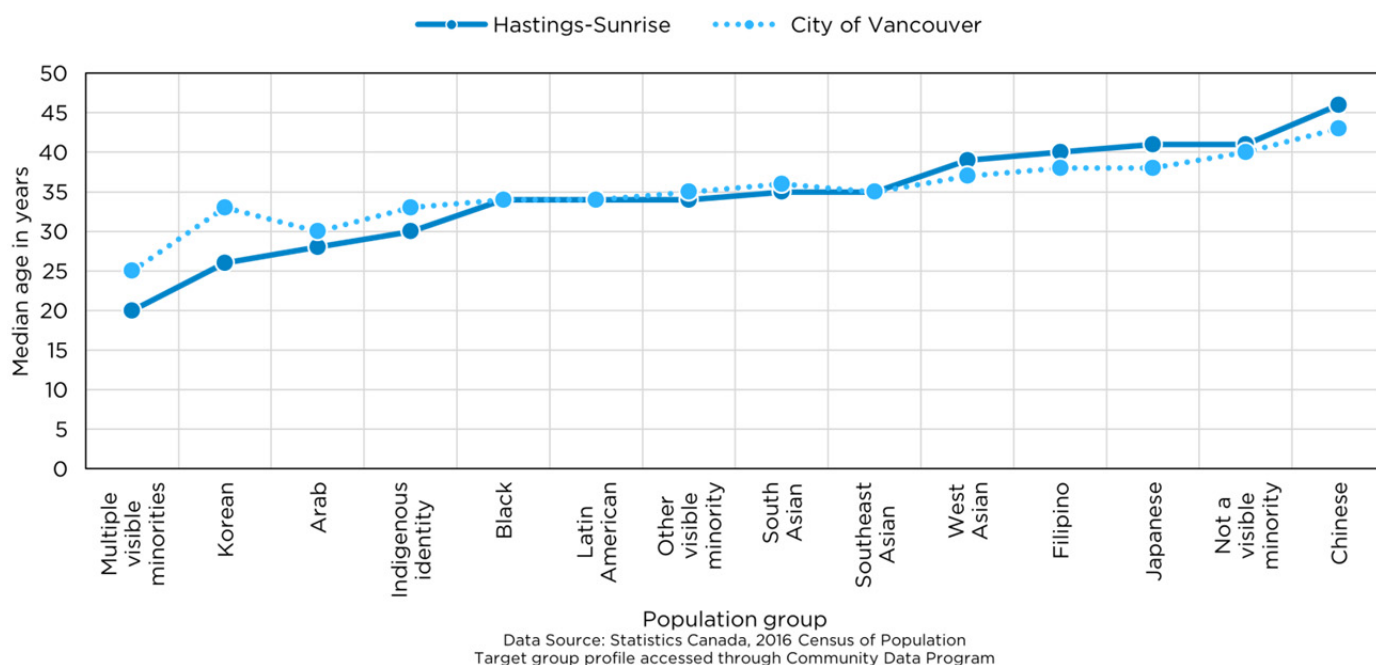
In aggregate, the “visible minority” population in Hastings-Sunrise has a very similar age profile as the overall population, with the exception of relatively fewer people around their 30s.

**Hastings-Sunrise:
Visible Minority Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



However, there are important differences between population groups. Median age in Hastings-Sunrise is highest among the Chinese population, and lowest among the population identifying with multiple visible minority groups.

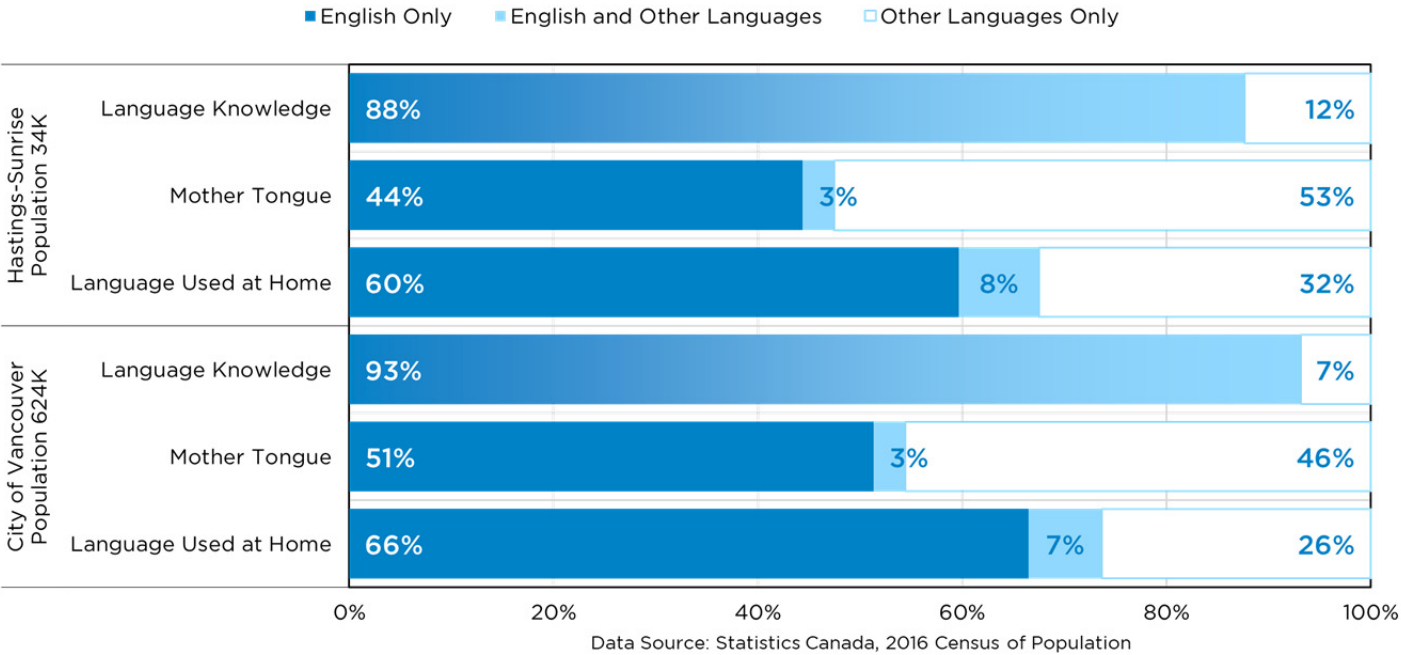
Median Age by Population Group, 2016



Language Summary

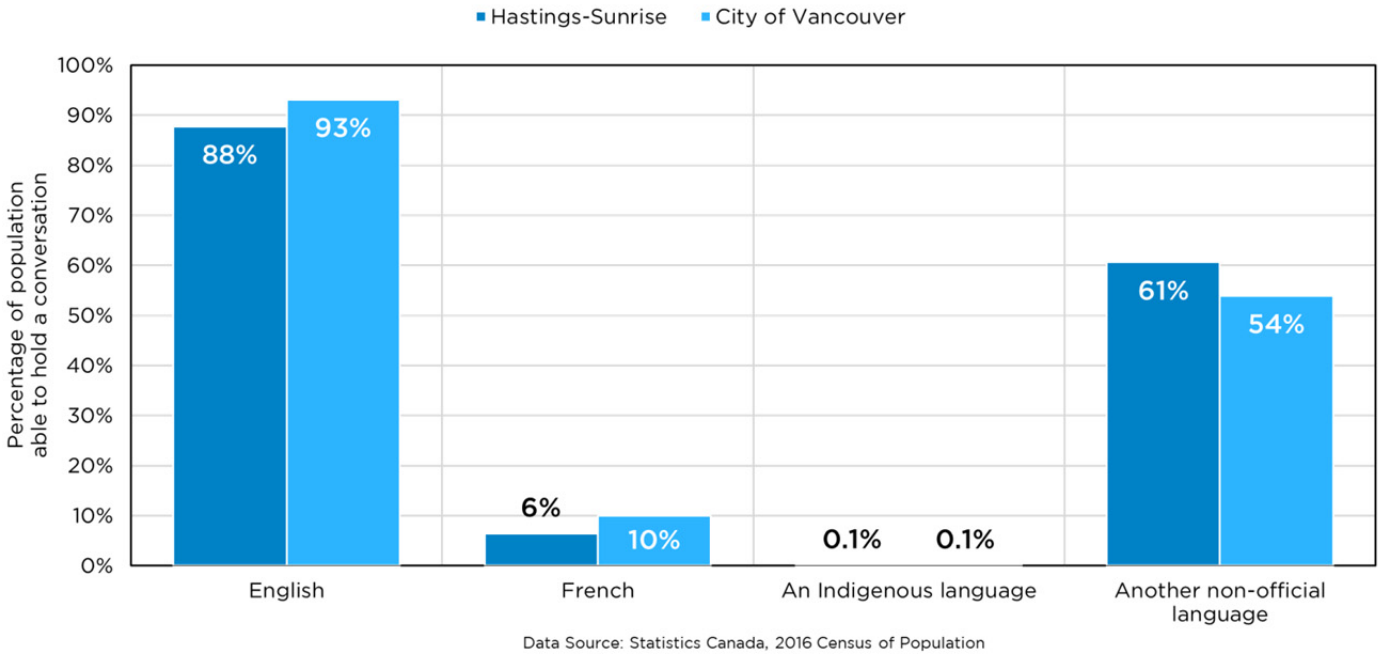
The bar chart below shows key language indicators—language knowledge, mother tongue and home language—broken down by English and non-English languages. Hastings-Sunrise has a larger proportion of residents with non-English languages than the city overall across all three indicators.

Population by English and Other Language Knowledge and Use, 2016



Looking at knowledge of official and non-official languages, Hastings-Sunrise has a smaller share of its population with knowledge of English and French and a larger proportion with non-official language knowledge compared to the city overall.

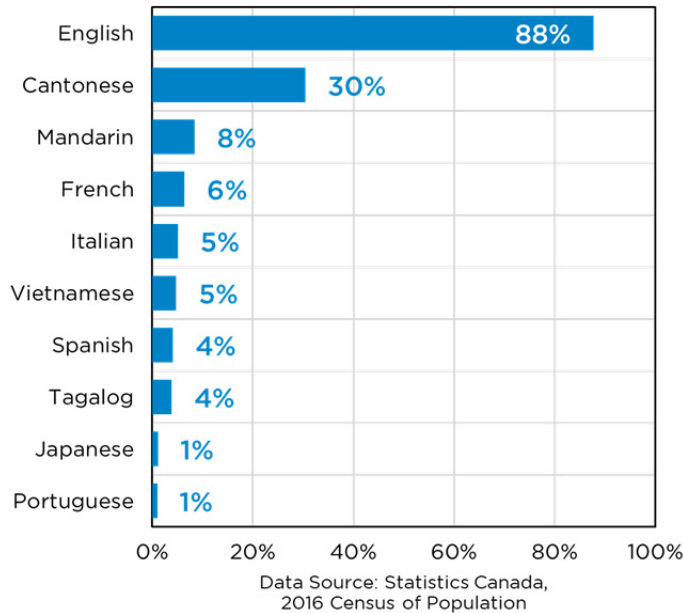
Population by Language Knowledge, 2016



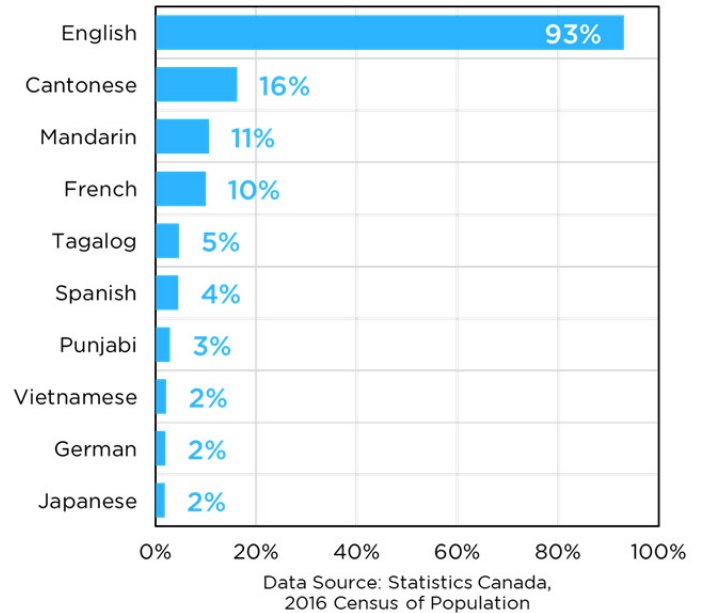
Language Knowledge

A more detailed breakdown of language knowledge shows that about 30% of Hastings-Sunrise residents can speak Cantonese, 8% can speak Mandarin and 6% can speak French.

Hastings-Sunrise: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016

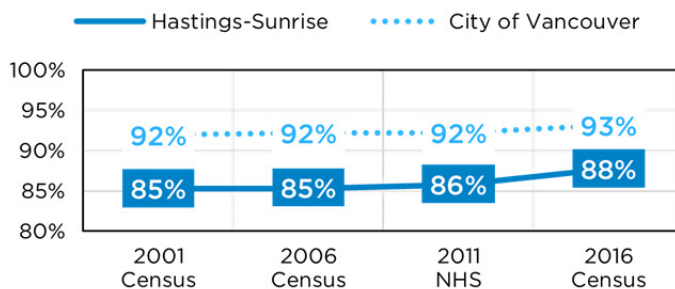


City of Vancouver: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016

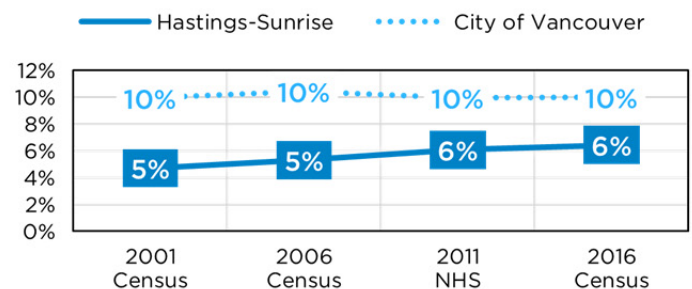


Over time, Hastings-Sunrise residents are somewhat more likely to speak English and French. Trends in Chinese language knowledge are difficult to analyze because of the shift from reporting languages as “Chinese” to more specific dialects,¹¹ but future censuses will likely show clearer trends.

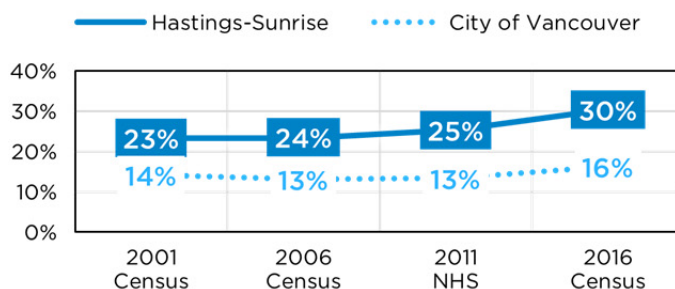
English Knowledge, 2001-2016



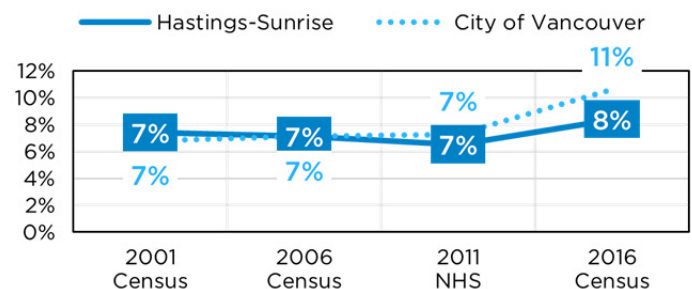
French Knowledge, 2001-2016



Cantonese Knowledge, 2001-2016



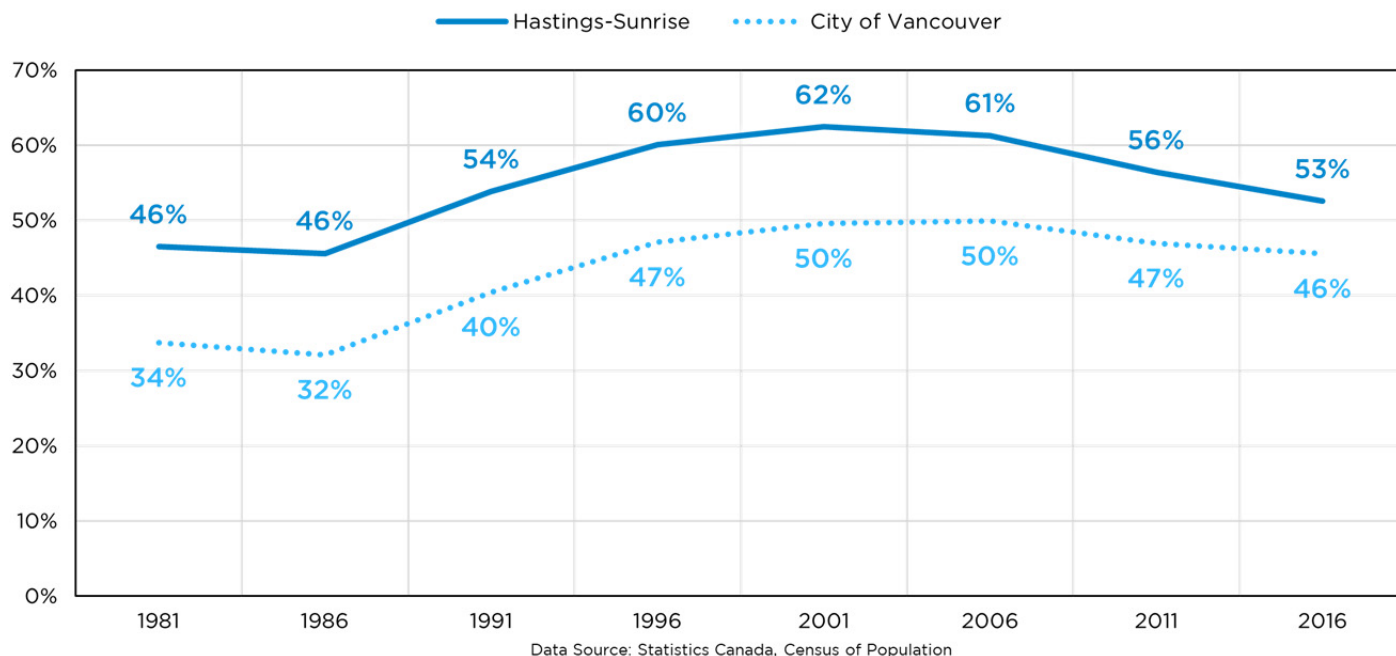
Mandarin Knowledge, 2001-2016



Mother Tongue

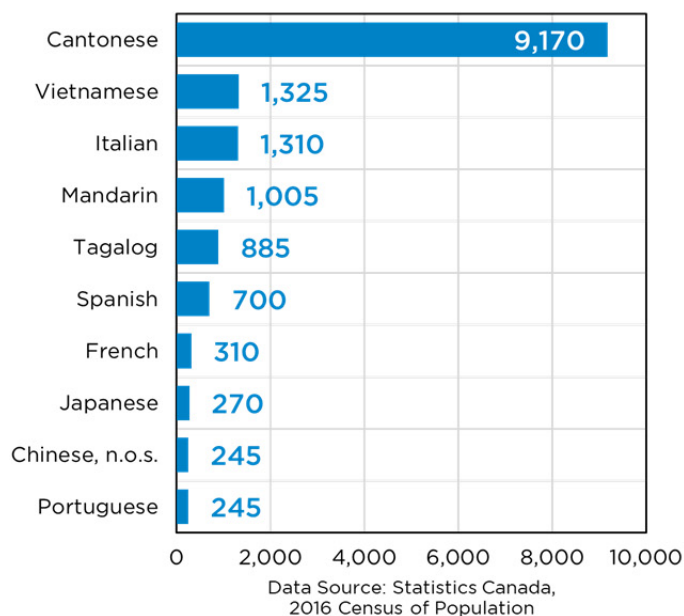
About 53% of Hastings-Sunrise residents have a non-English first language. While this proportion is higher than for the city overall, it has declined consistently since 2001.

Population With a Non-English Mother Tongue, 1981-2016

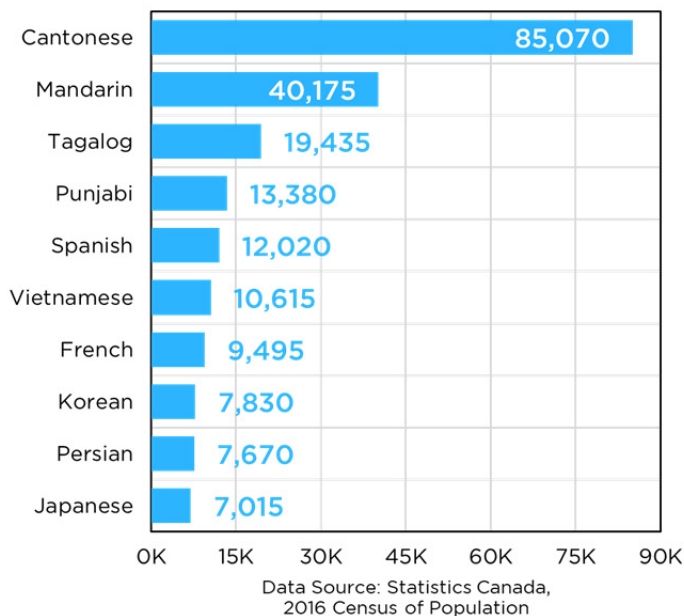


Cantonese, Vietnamese, Italian and Mandarin are the most commonly reported non-English mother tongues in Hastings-Sunrise, with a number of other languages represented by a smaller number of speakers.

Hastings-Sunrise: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



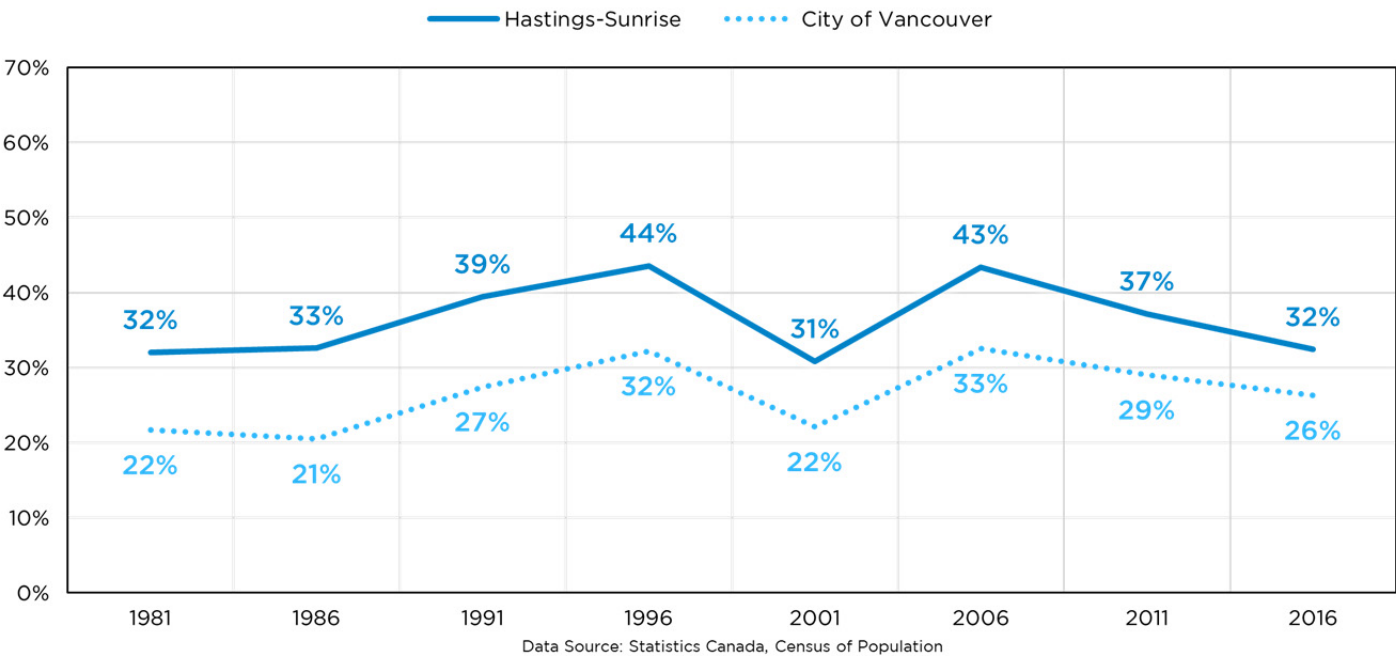
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



Home Language

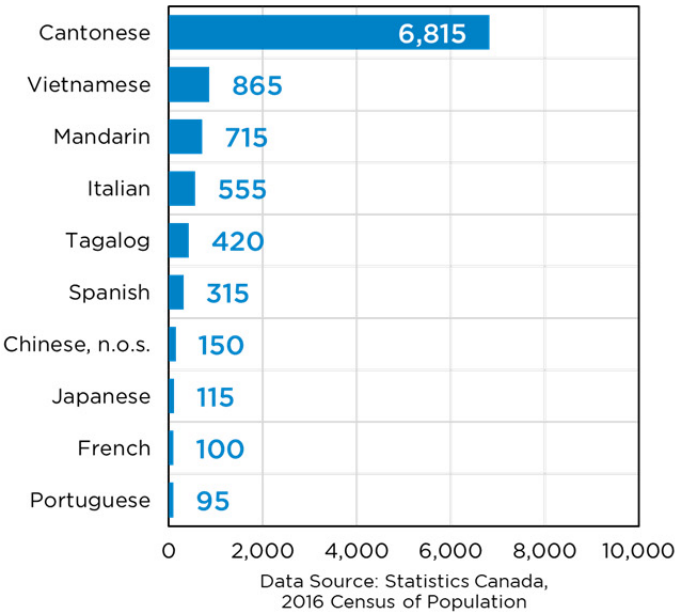
About 32% of Hastings-Sunrise residents usually use a language other than English at home. This proportion has also declined since 1996, though it remains higher than for the city overall.¹²

Population Usually Using Non-English Language at Home, 1981-2016

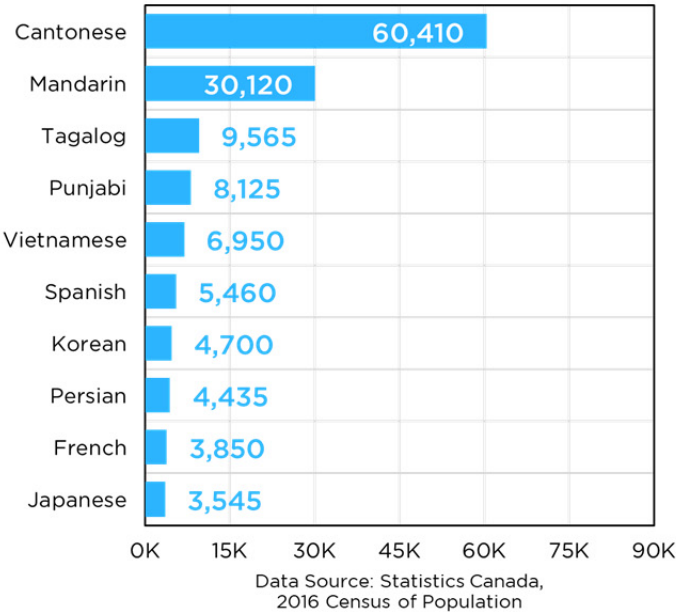


Cantonese is the most commonly used home language other than English in Hastings-Sunrise, followed by Vietnamese, Mandarin and Italian.

Hastings-Sunrise: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



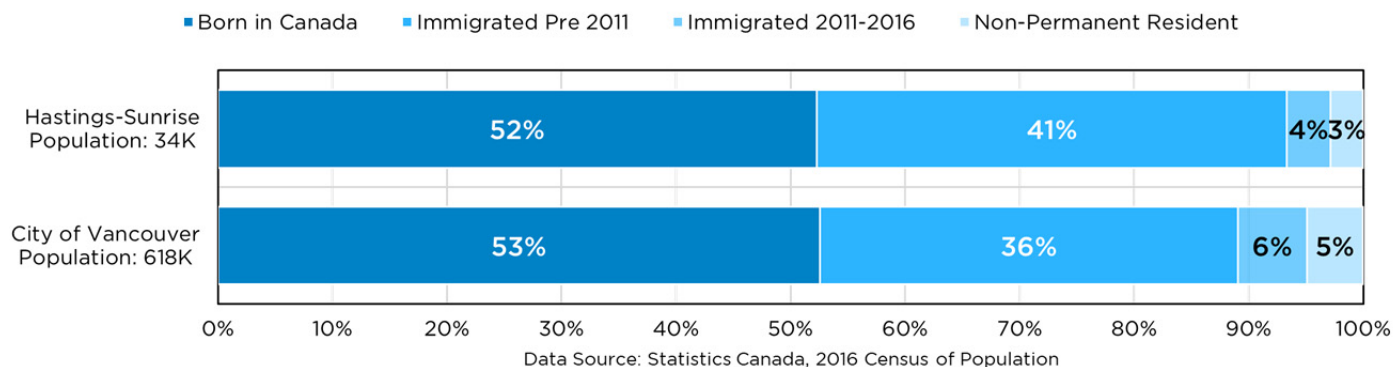
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



Immigration

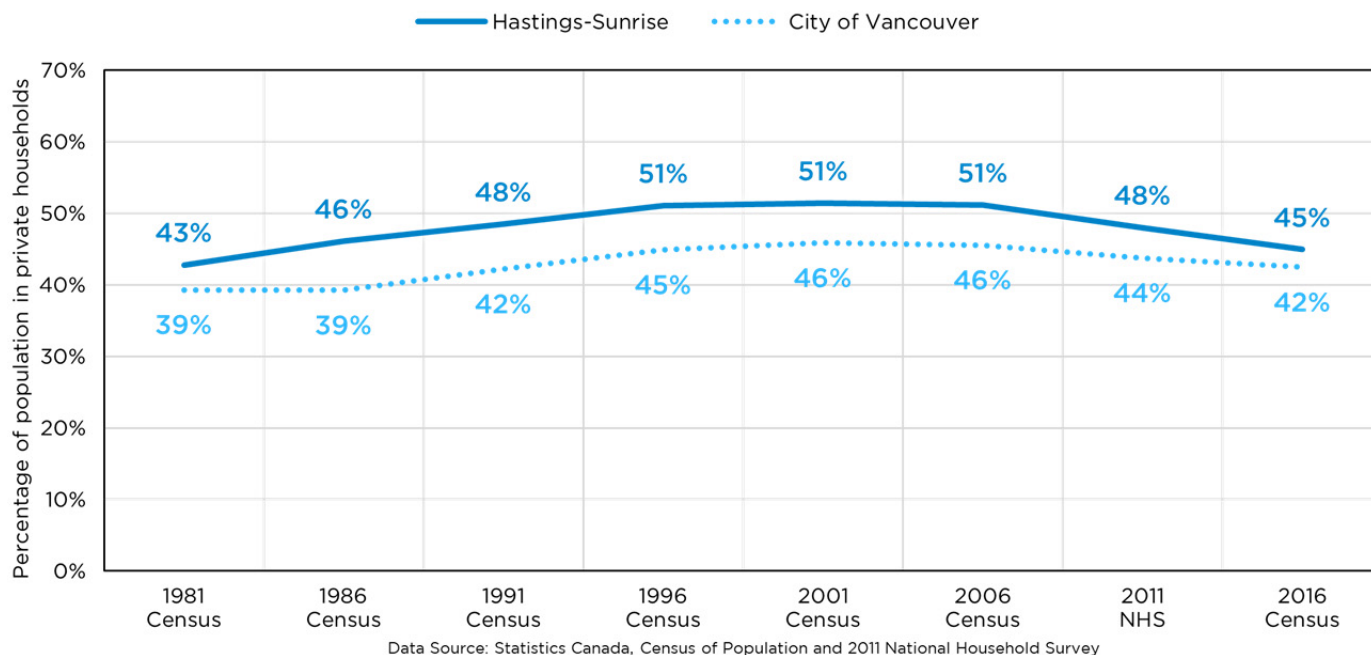
Hastings-Sunrise has a large population of established immigrants but fewer newcomers. As of 2016, 45% of the population are immigrants—including both Canadian citizens and permanent residents—and another 3% are non-permanent residents, including foreign students, temporary workers or refugee claimants.

Population by Immigration Status, 2016



Since the early 2000s, the percentage of Hastings-Sunrise's population that are immigrants has steadily decreased. In absolute numbers, Hastings-Sunrise has 3% fewer immigrants in 2016 than it did in 1996.

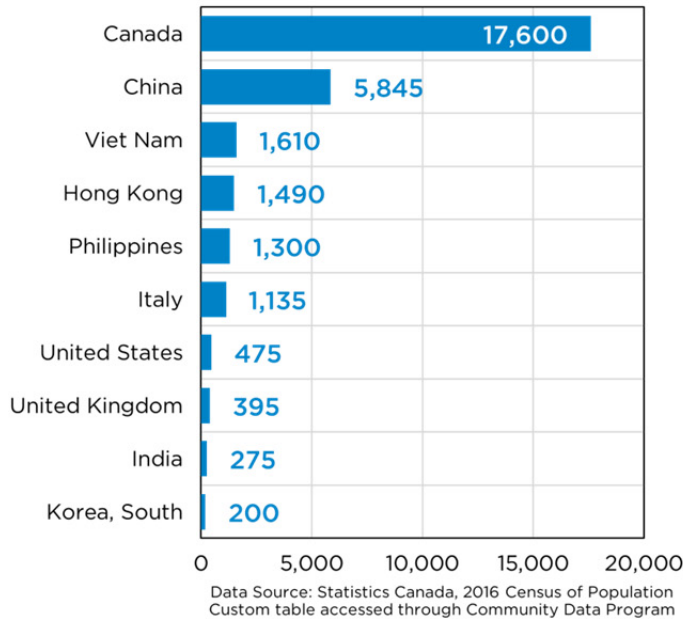
Immigrants as Percentage of Population, 1981-2016



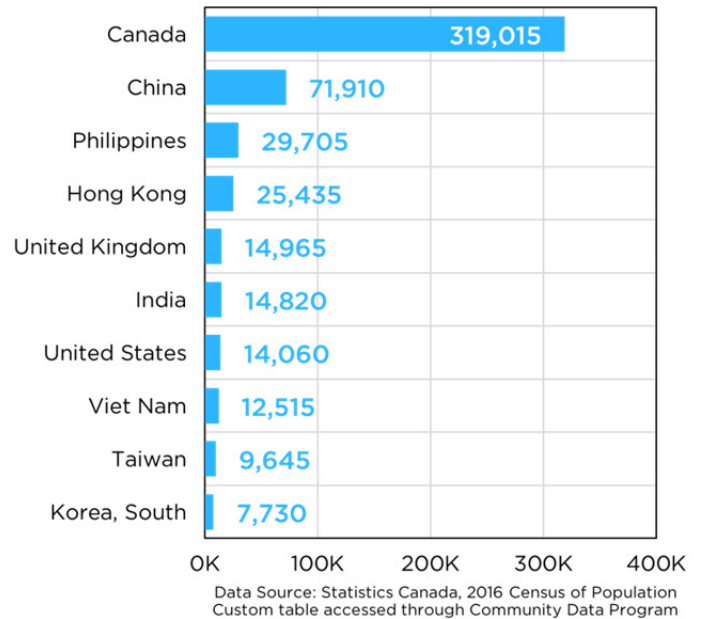
Places of Birth

Just over half of the population of Hastings-Sunrise was born in Canada. The most commonly reported places of birth outside Canada are China, Vietnam, Hong Kong and the Philippines.

Hastings-Sunrise: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016

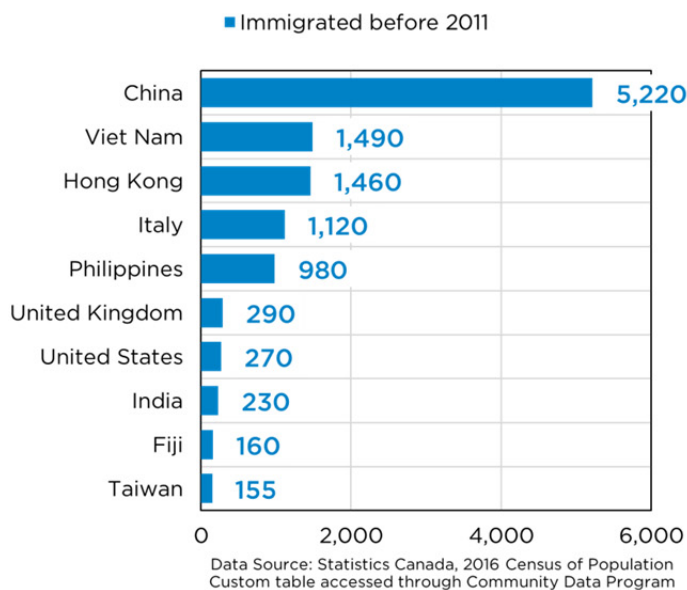


City of Vancouver: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016

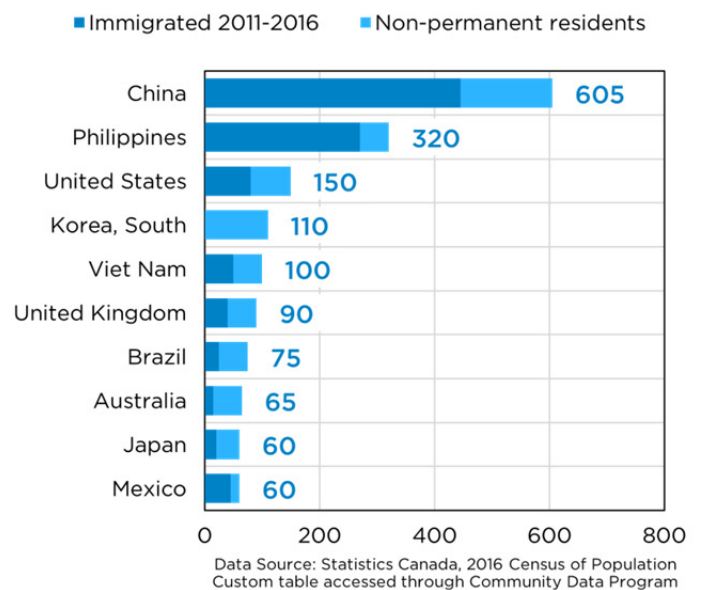


There are changing patterns of migration and immigration in Vancouver. While China is the most commonly reported place of birth among both established and new immigrants, newcomers in Hastings-Sunrise are more likely than established immigrants to have been born in the Philippines, United States or South Korea.

Hastings-Sunrise: Top Places of Birth for Established Immigrant Population, 2016



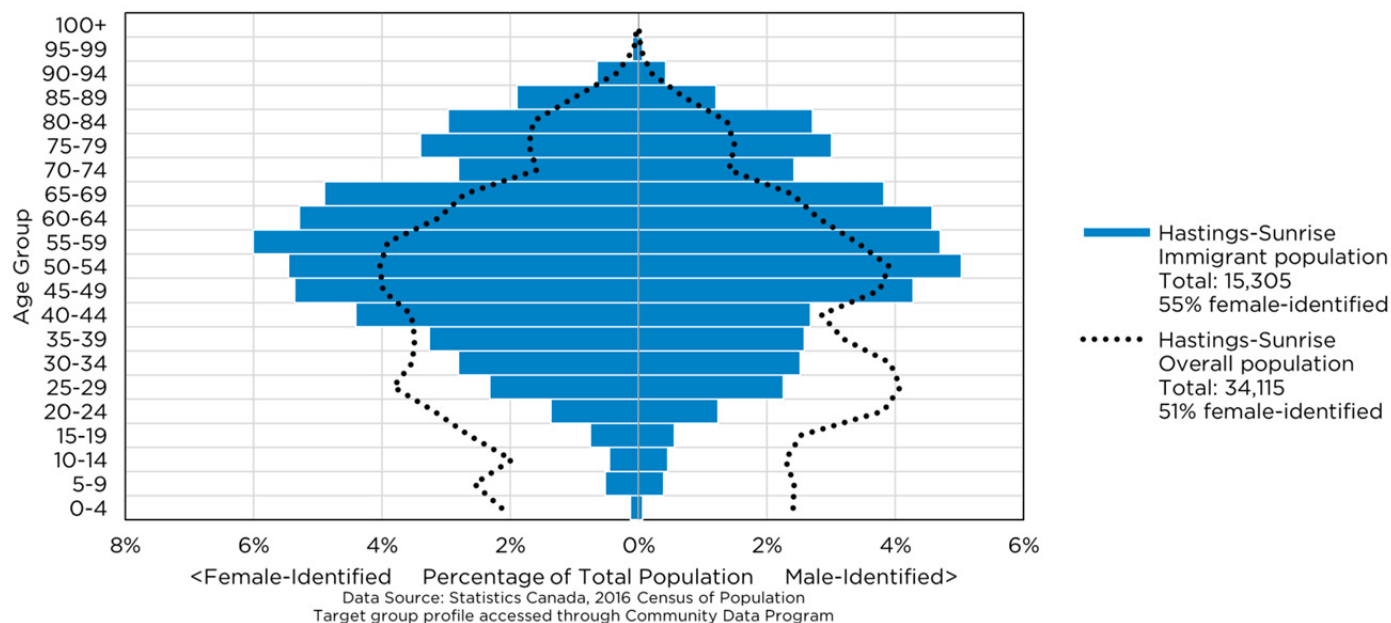
Hastings-Sunrise: Top Places of Birth for Newcomer Population, 2016



Demographics of Immigrant Populations

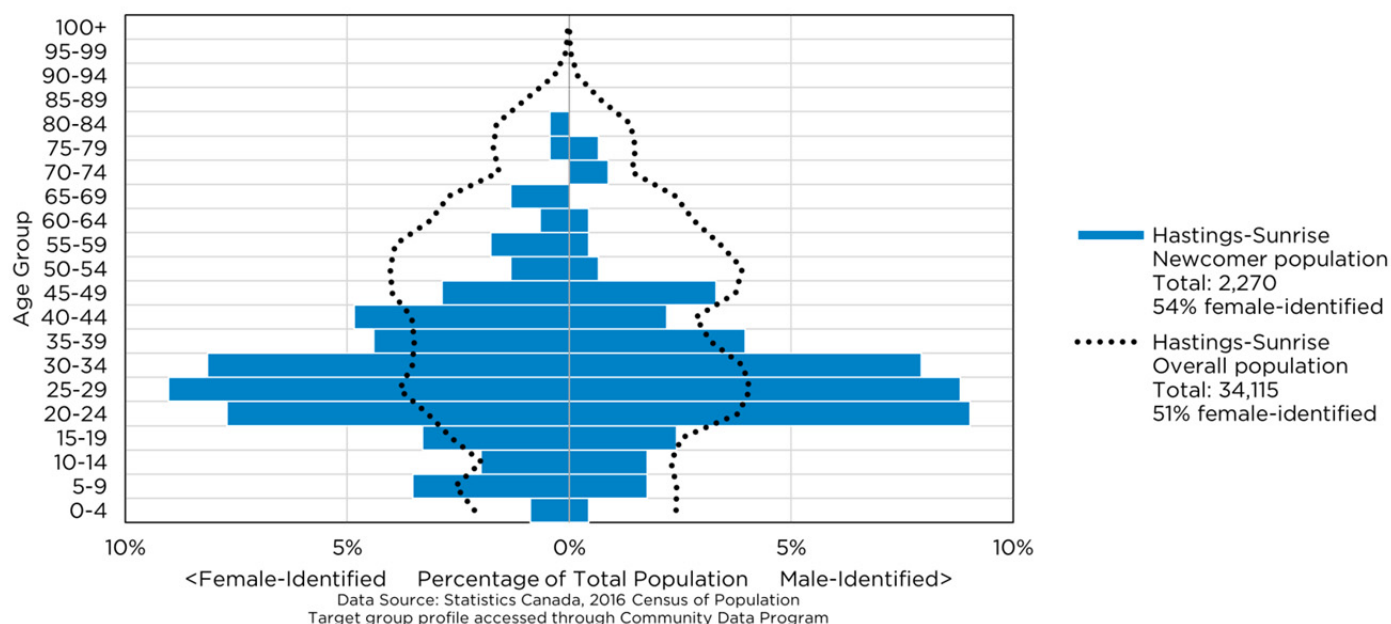
The immigrant population in Hastings-Sunrise is older than the area's overall population, with older adults and seniors being disproportionately represented among immigrants in the neighbourhood.

**Hastings-Sunrise:
Immigrant Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



However, the area's newcomer population—including both recent immigrants and non-permanent residents—is concentrated among people in their 20s and 30s.

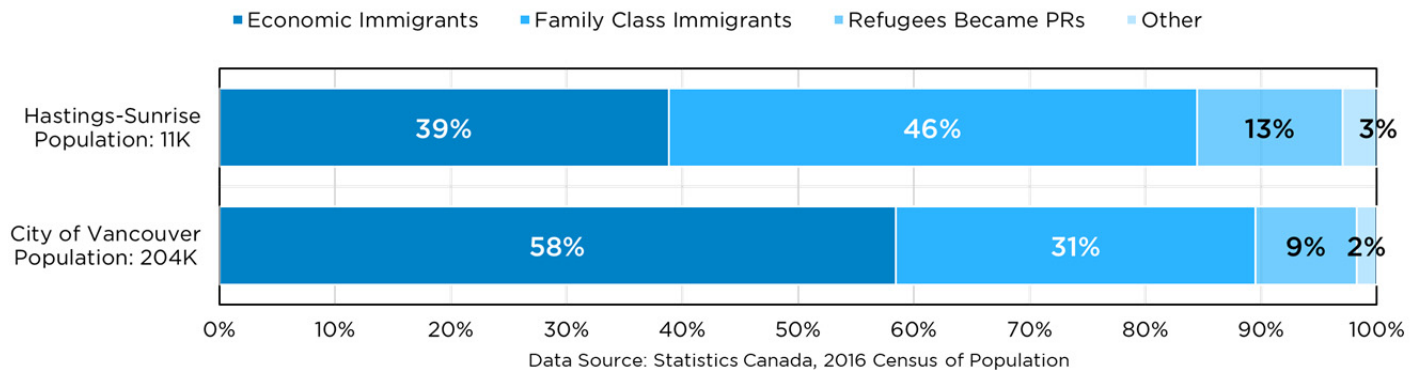
**Hastings-Sunrise:
Newcomer Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



Immigrant Admission and Citizenship

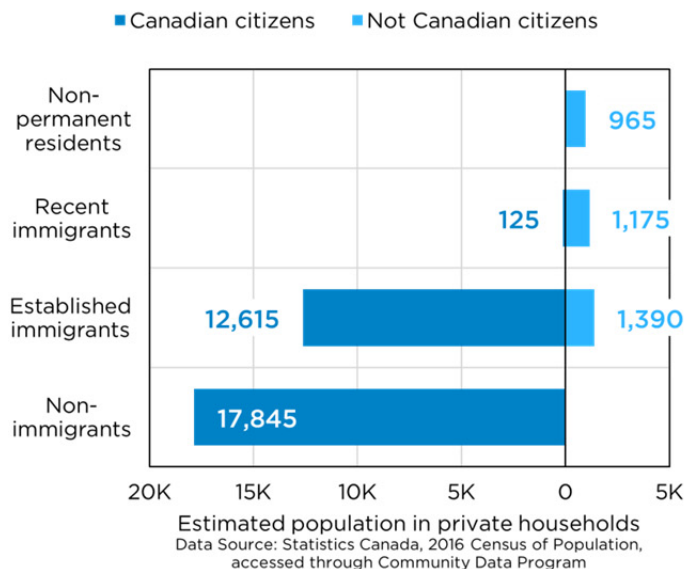
By linking census data to admissions data, Statistics Canada is able to generate summary data on people's category of admission to Canada for people who immigrated after 1980. In Hastings-Sunrise, 39% of immigrants were admitted in economic categories, including worker, business and provincial nominee programs; 46% were admitted through family programs; and 13% became permanent residents after being admitted as refugees. Immigrants in Hastings-Sunrise are more likely to have been admitted in family or refugee categories than as economic immigrants.

Population that Immigrated After 1980 by Admission Category, 2016

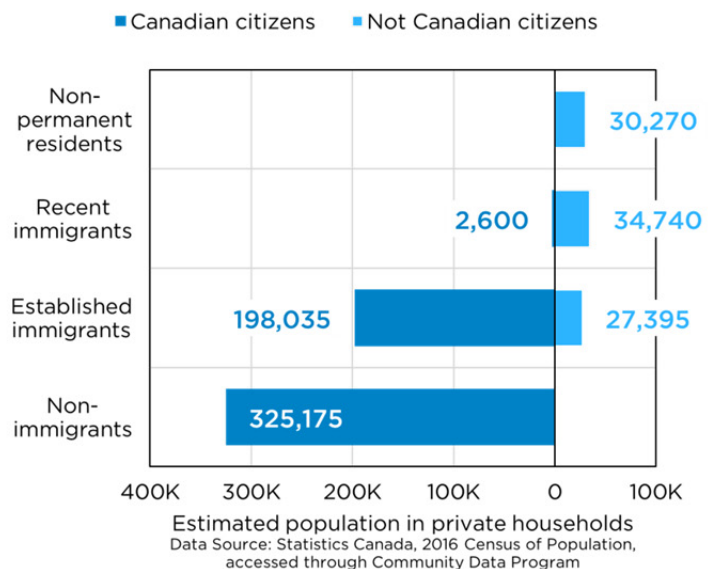


In Hastings-Sunrise, 90% of established immigrants and 10% of new immigrants have become Canadian citizens, higher rates than in the city overall. The balance of the immigrant population are permanent residents but not Canadian citizens, meaning that they do not have access to voting rights or other privileges that citizenship brings. 3% of the Hastings-Sunrise population are non-permanent residents who live in Vancouver under the conditions of their work or study permit or refugee claim.

Hastings-Sunrise: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



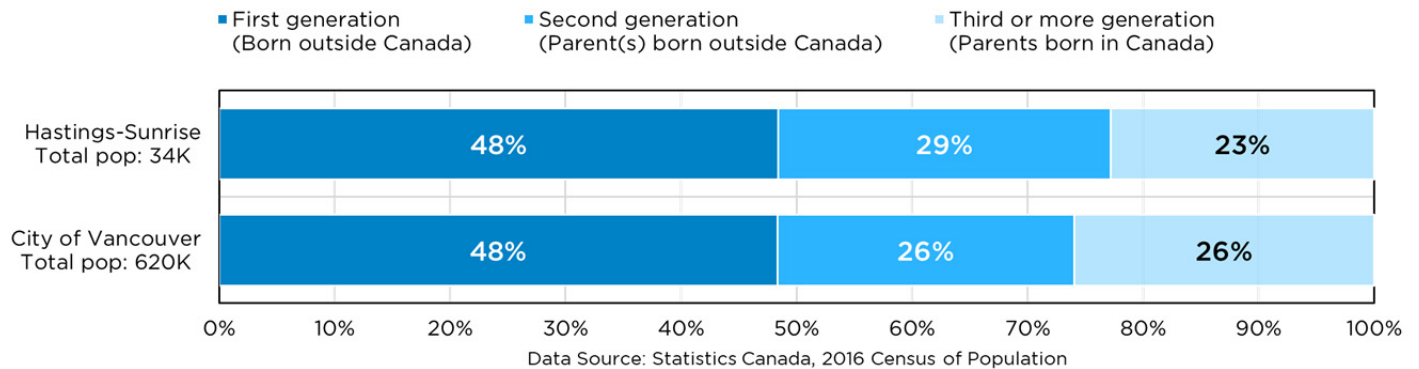
City of Vancouver: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



Generations in Canada

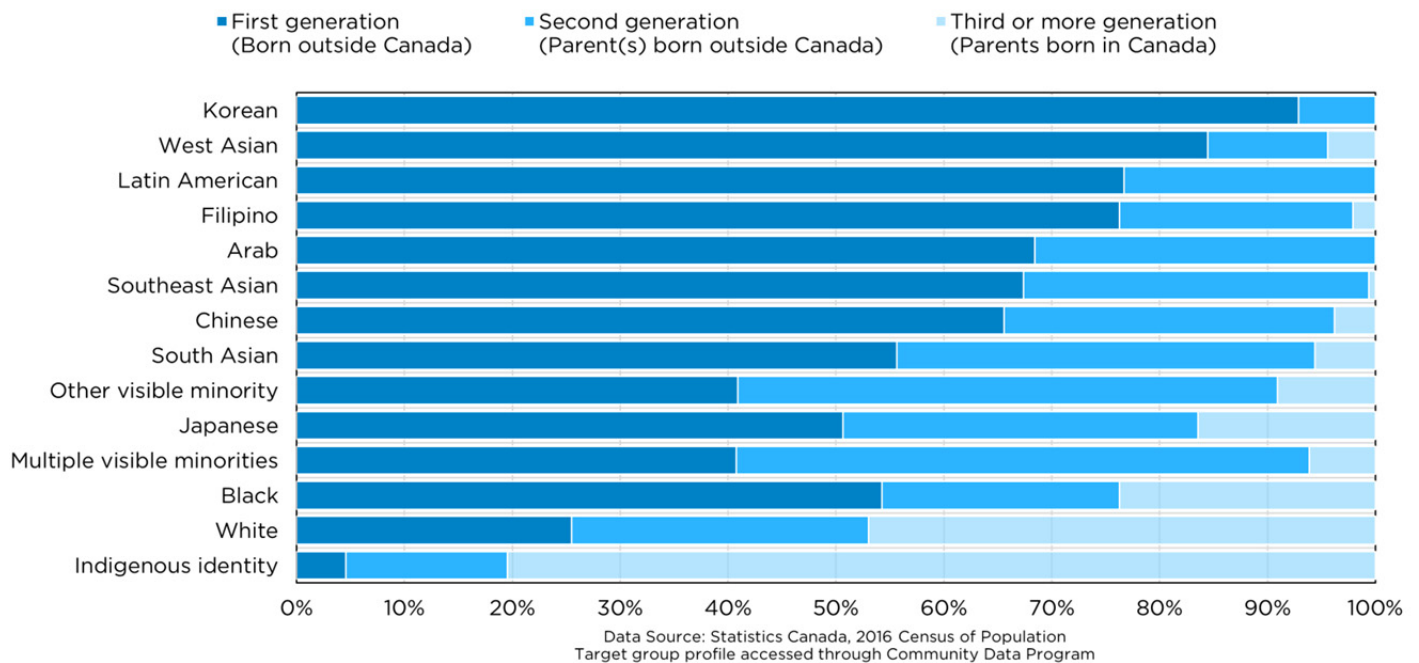
Vancouver is home to diverse immigrant populations, and a particular area of note is a growing second-generation population of people whose parents¹³ were born outside Canada. In Hastings-Sunrise, 48% of the population are first generation, 29% are second generation and 23% are third-or-more generation in Canada.

Population by Generation in Canada, 2016



Except for Indigenous residents, people of all racial identities are in Vancouver because of immigration, whether in current or previous generations. In Hastings-Sunrise, a majority of white residents are first- or second-generation Canadians. Nearly half of Black residents were born in Canada, and a quarter are third-or-more-generation.

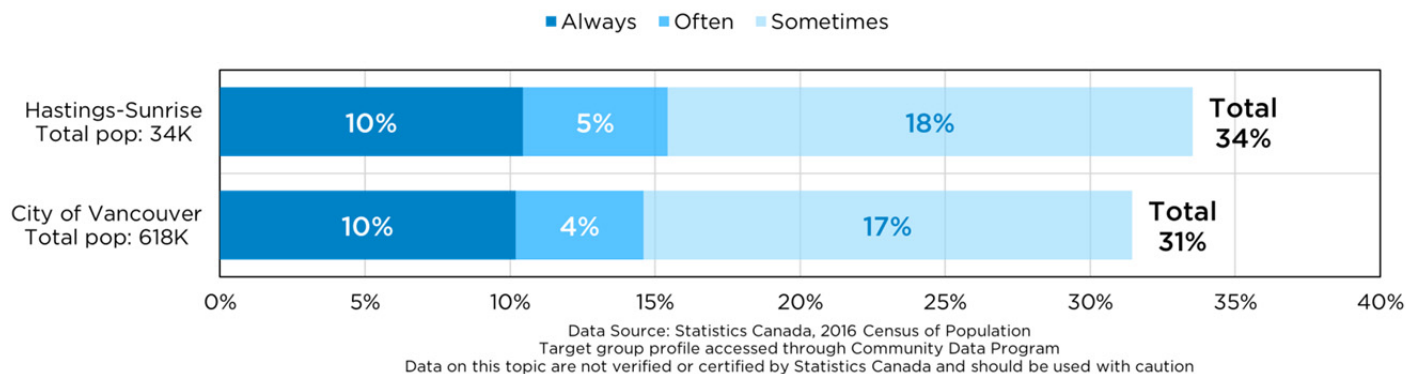
Hastings-Sunrise: Pop. Groups by Generations in Canada, 2016



Activity Limitations and Disabilities

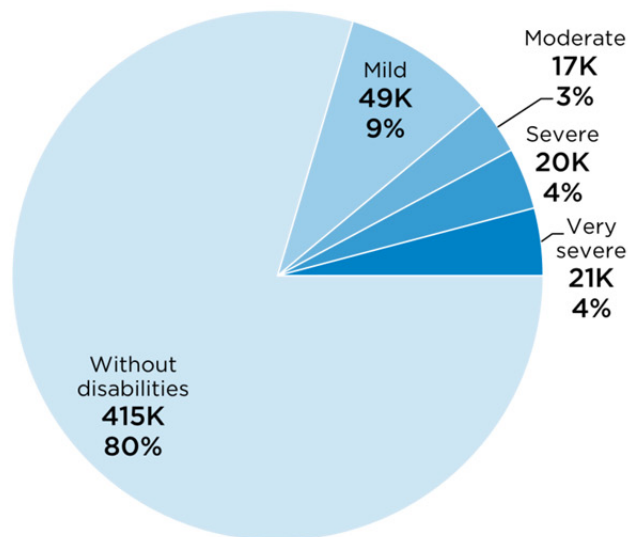
The census does not include a specific question on ability and disability, but does ask respondents to identify whether they have specific limitations on their daily activities. These questions are intended to be a sampling frame for the follow-up Canadian Survey on Disability rather than used directly, but they can provide a broad picture of ability across the population that can be tabulated by neighbourhood or across population groups. In Hastings-Sunrise, 34% of people experience a limitation on their daily activities on at least an occasional basis, a somewhat higher rate than for Metro Vancouver overall.

Population with Limitations on Daily Activities, 2016

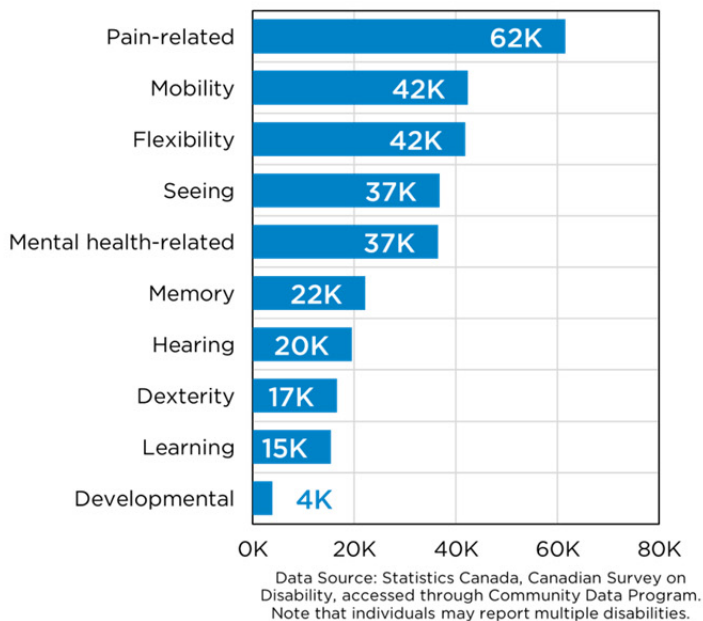


Indicators from the Canadian Survey on Disability are available at a city-wide level. Based on that survey, 20% of people age 15 and older in Vancouver have a disability. Slightly fewer than half of people with a disability have a mild disability, while slightly more than half have a moderate, severe or very severe disability. The most common types of disability are pain, mobility and flexibility.

City of Vancouver: Est. Pop. with Disabilities by Severity, 2017



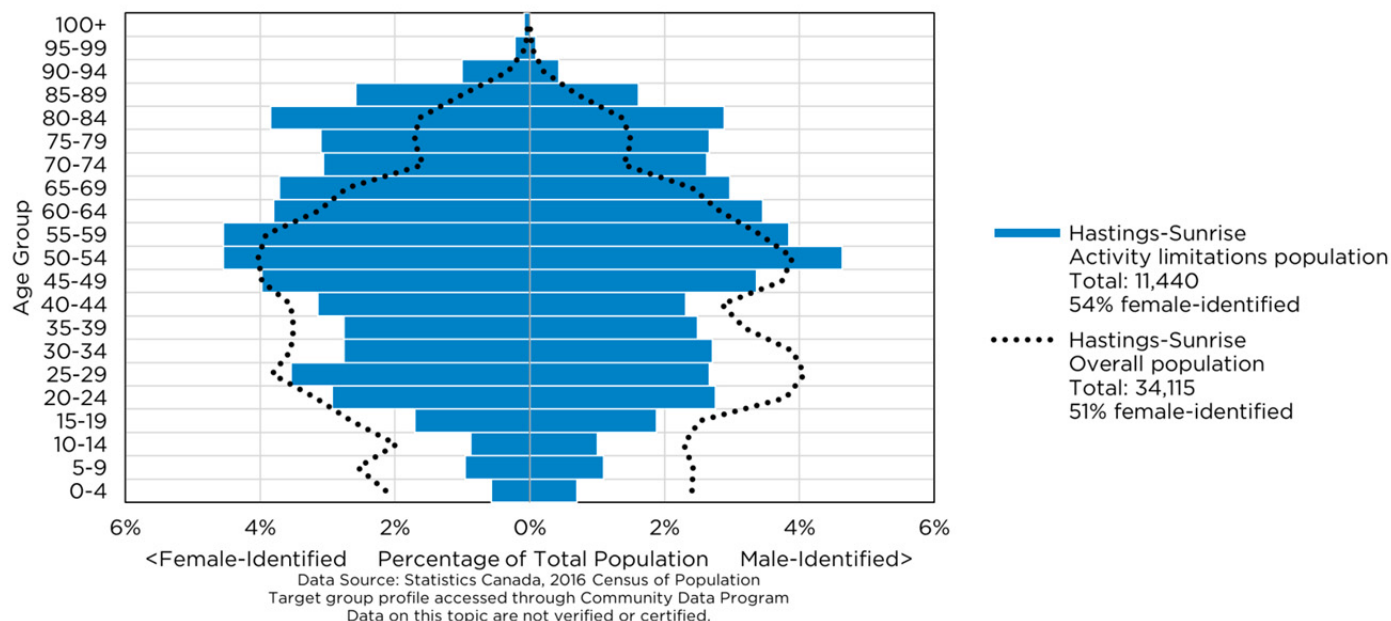
City of Vancouver: Est. Pop. with Indicated Type of Disability, 2017



Demographics of Activity Limitations

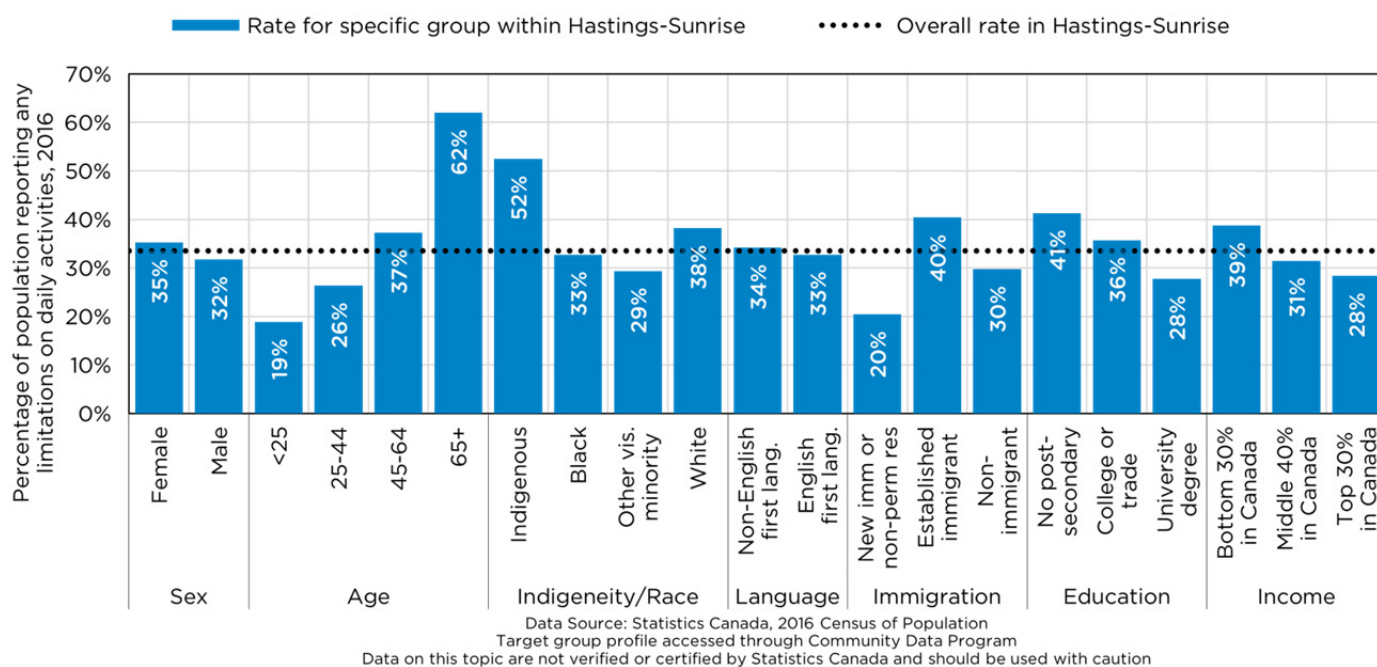
The age profile of people with limits on daily activities skews toward older adults and seniors. However, it is important to note that people of all ages may report limitations on daily activities.

**Hastings-Sunrise:
Activity Limitations Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



The charts below compare the rate that people report activity limitations among different demographic groups in Hastings-Sunrise. People age 65 and older stand out for the highest rate, along with other groups that experience other forms of systemic inequity.

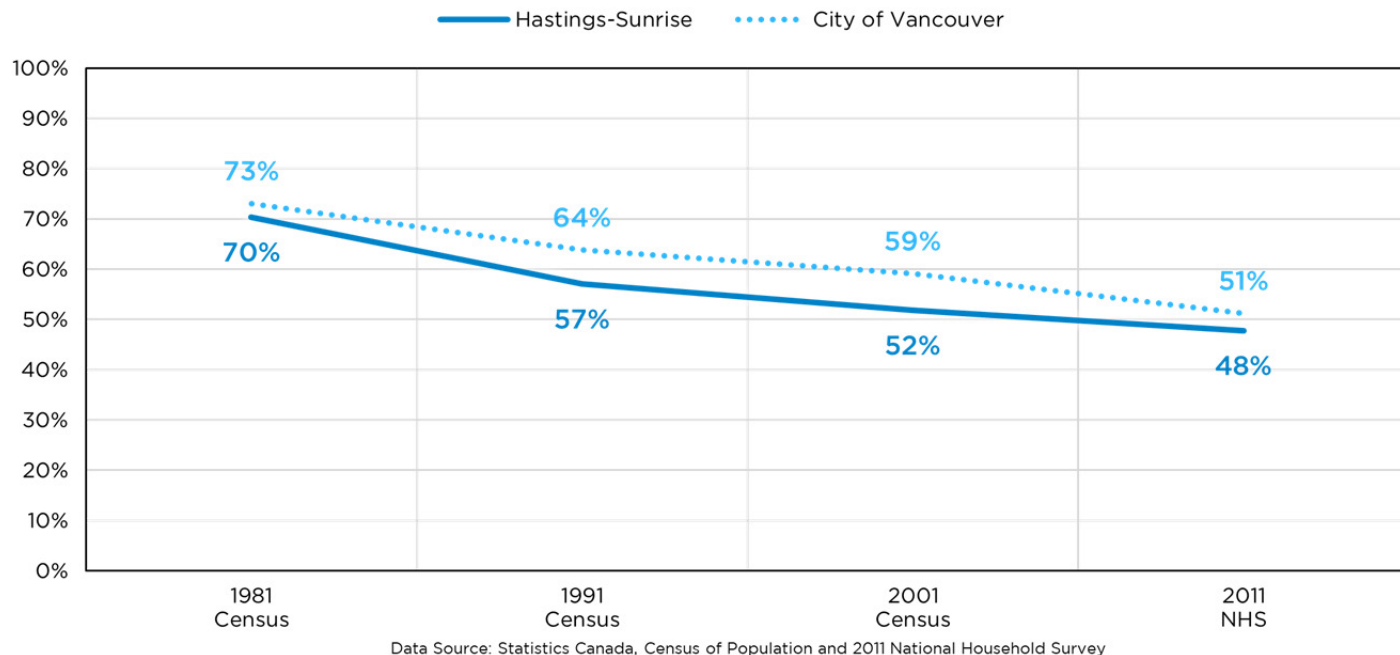
Hastings-Sunrise: Rate of Activity Limits by Demographic, 2016



Spirituality and Religion

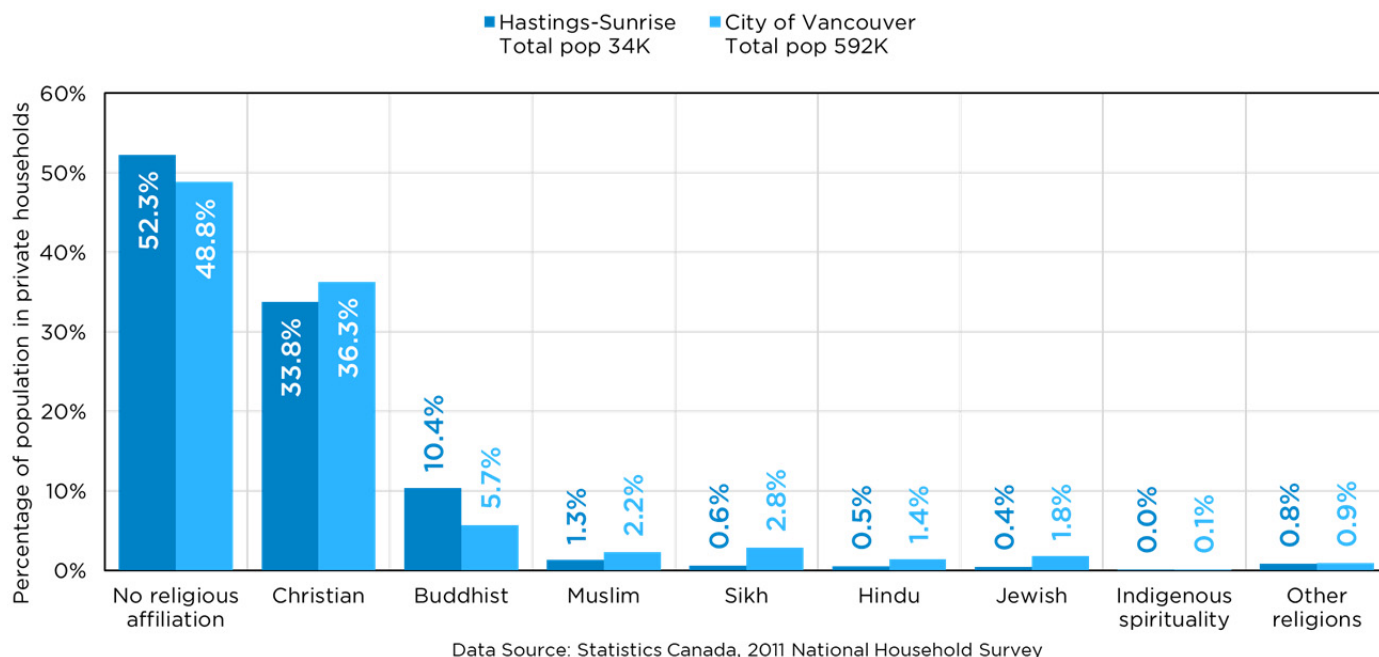
Information on people's religious identity is collected through the census program every ten years, so the most recent data available is from the voluntary National Household Survey in 2011. In 2011, 48% of the population in Hastings-Sunrise was estimated to have a religious affiliation, a slightly lower rate than for the city overall.

Percentage of Population with Religious Affiliation, 1981-2011



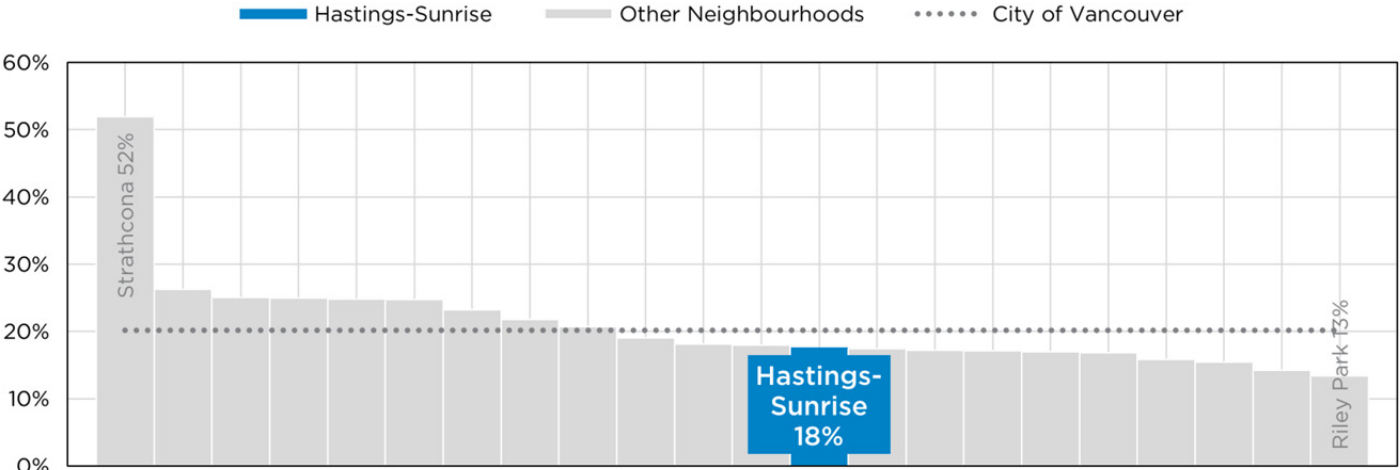
The graphs below show the top categories of religious affiliation reported in Hastings-Sunrise and the City of Vancouver. Hastings-Sunrise residents are more likely not to have a religious affiliation than residents of the city overall. The rate of persons identifying as Buddhist is higher in Hastings-Sunrise than citywide.

Population by Religious Affiliation, 2011

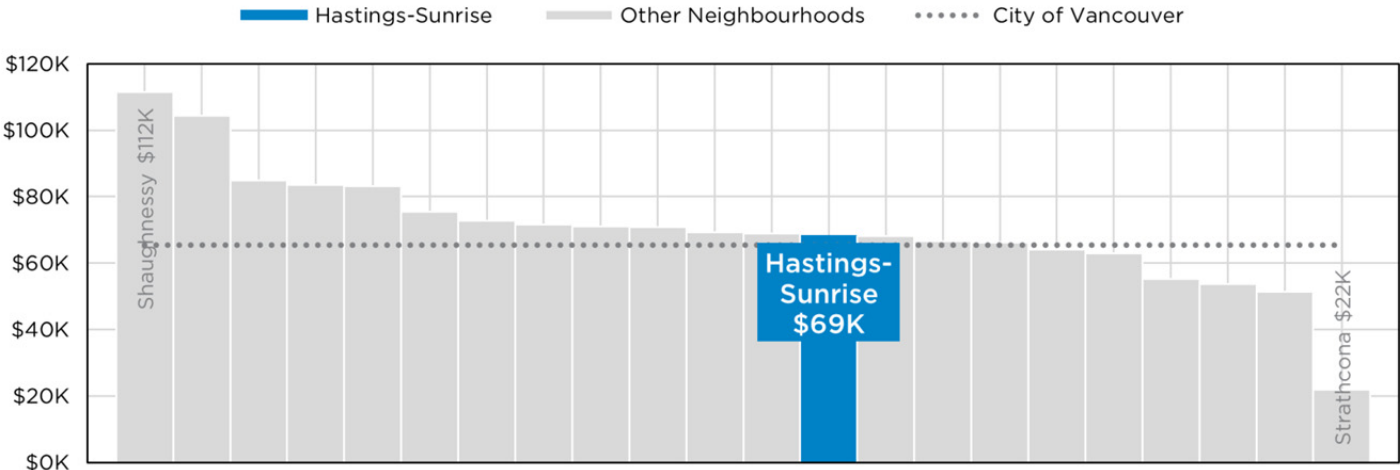


ECONOMY AND EQUITY

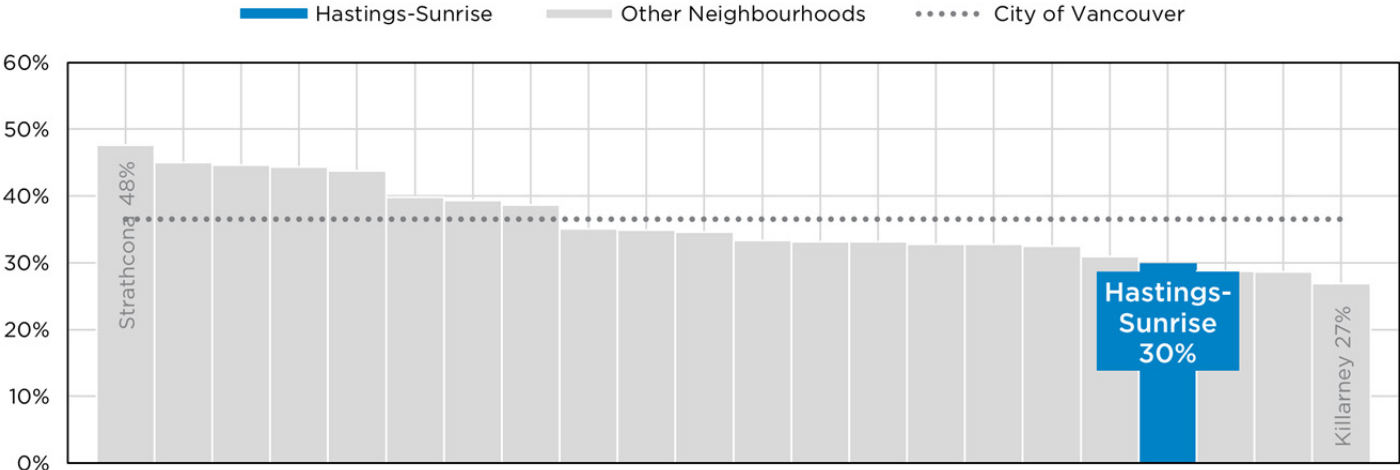
Population Below National Poverty Line, 2016



Median Household Income, 2016

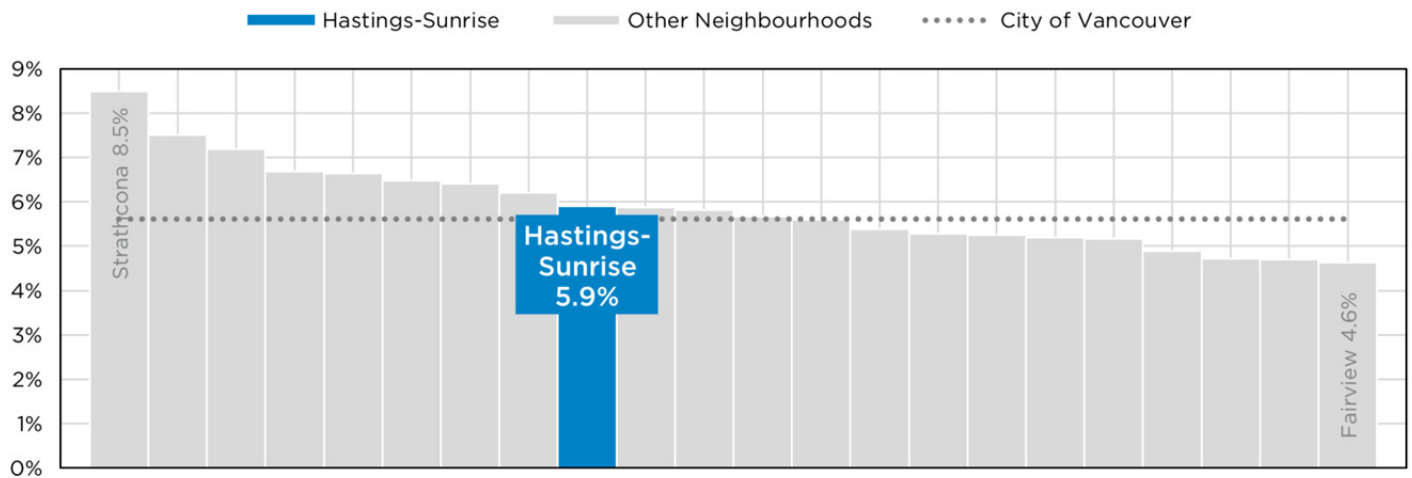


Households Spending Over 30% of Total Income on Housing, 2016

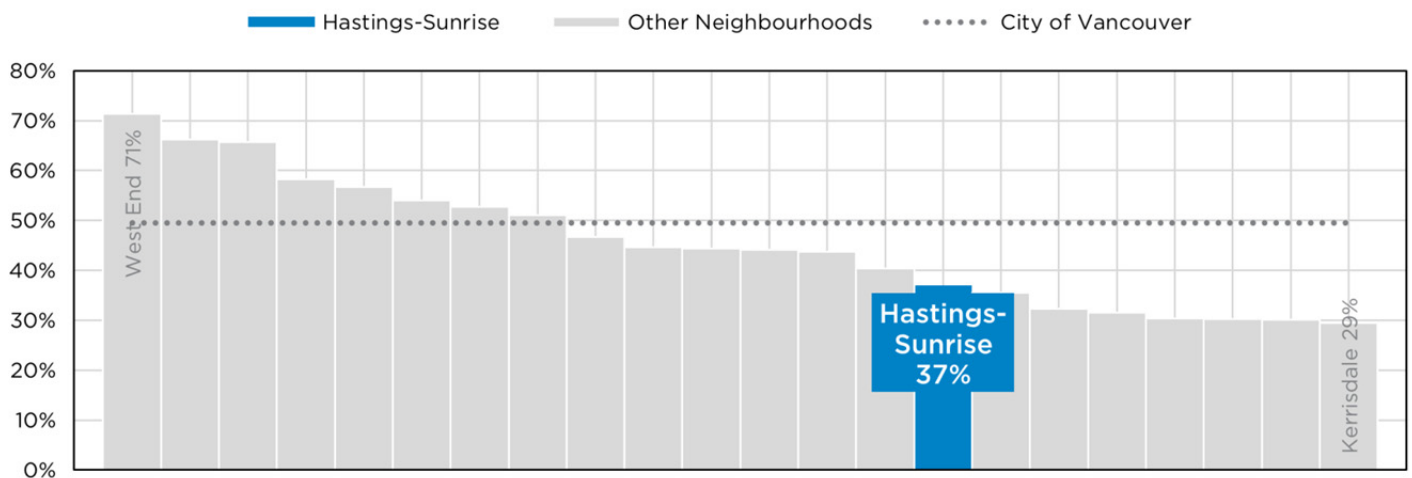


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

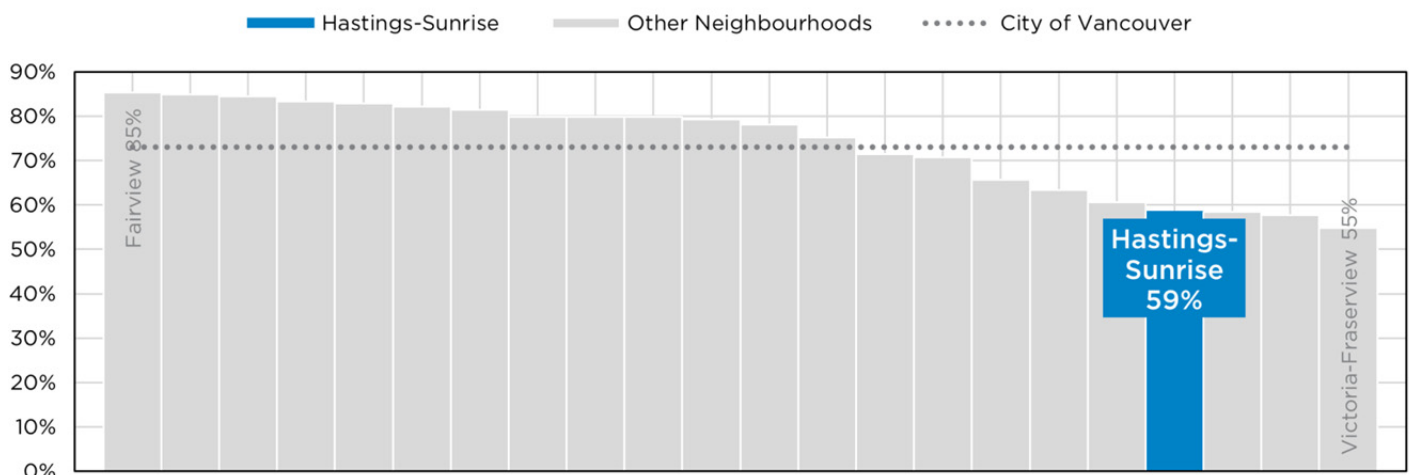
Unemployment Rate for Residents in Labour Force, 2016



Employed Population Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 2016



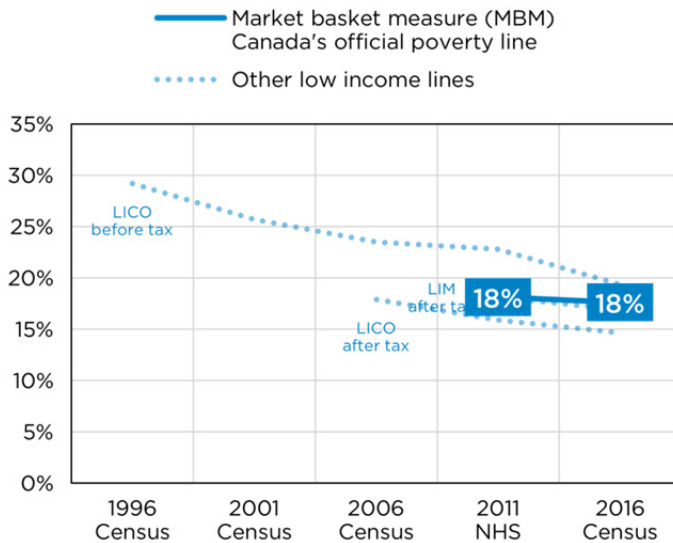
Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary Certificate, 2016



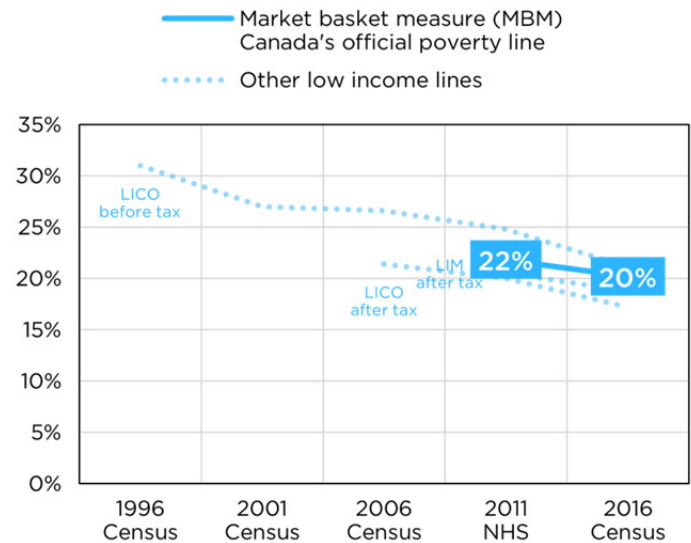
Income Poverty

Canada has only recently defined a national poverty line: the Market Basket Measure (MBM), which compares family disposable income to the cost of basic needs in a community. 18% of the population in Hastings-Sunrise have incomes below this measure. While assessing trends over time is challenging given changing measures, low income rates have consistently been lower in Hastings-Sunrise than the city overall.

**Hastings-Sunrise:
Low Income Rates, 1996-2016**

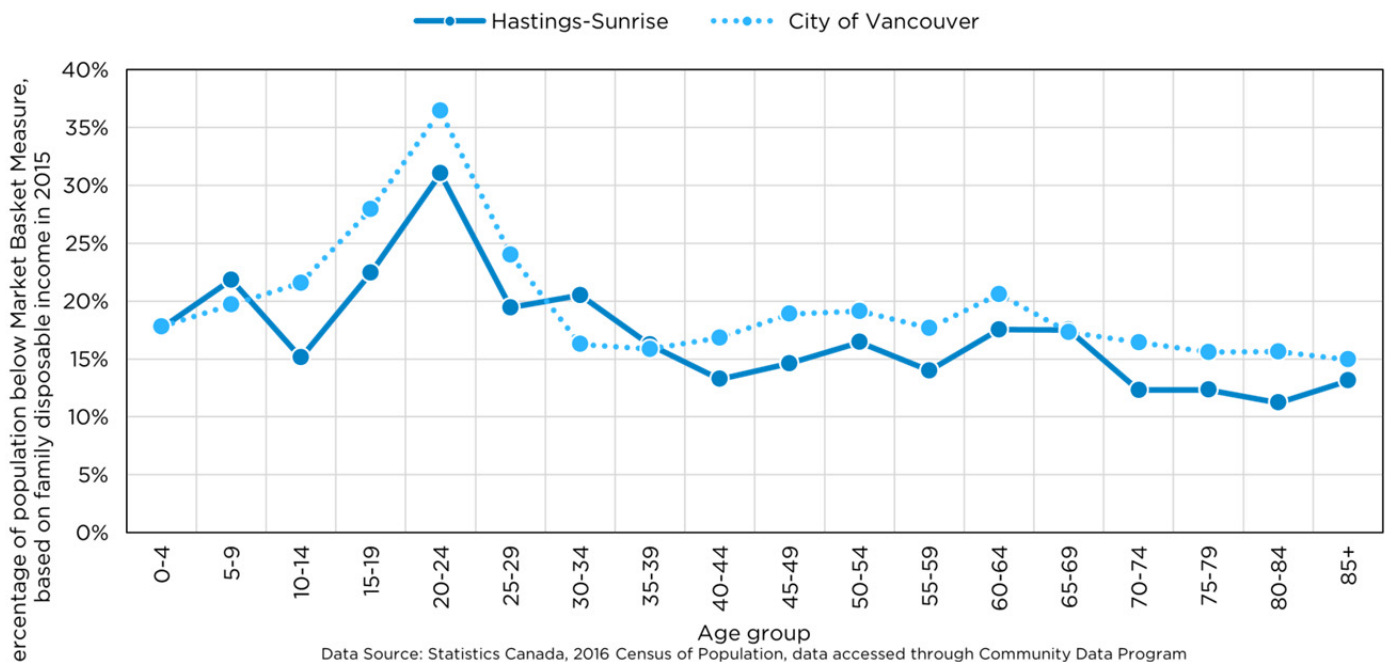


**City of Vancouver:
Low Income Rates, 1996-2016**



In Hastings-Sunrise, most age groups have a lower poverty rate than in the city overall, with the exception of young children and people in their 30s.

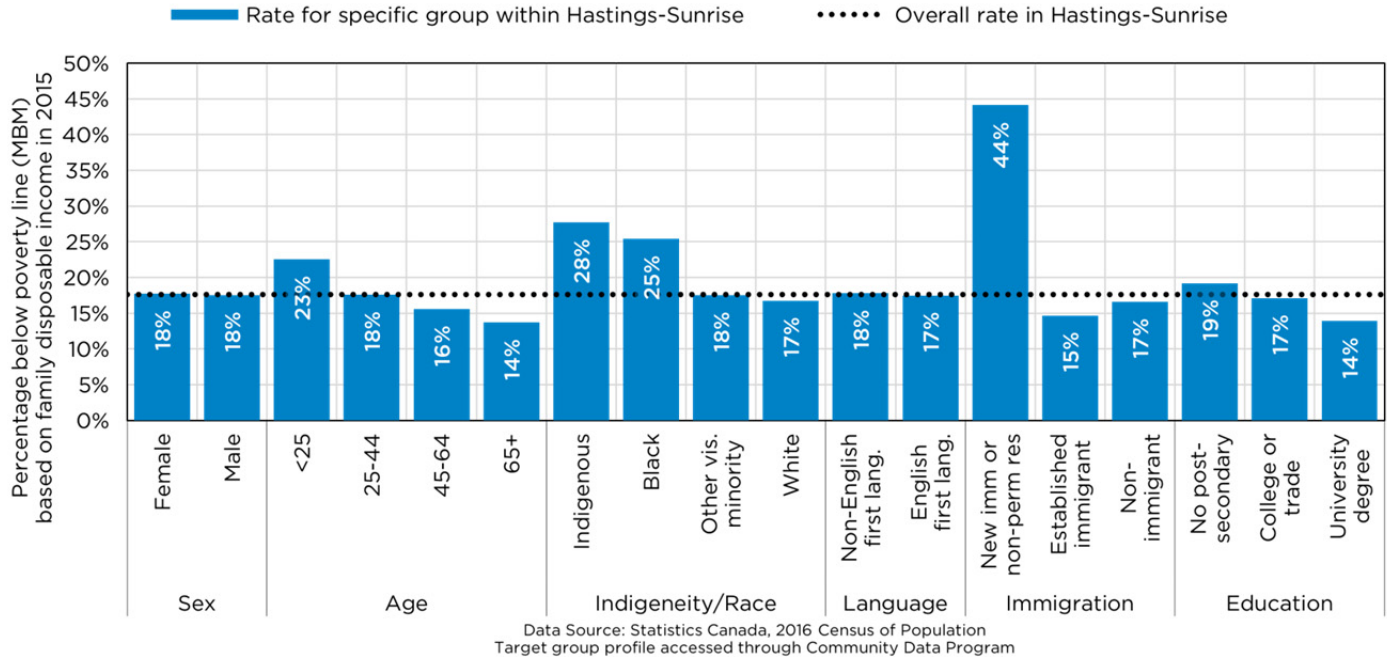
Poverty Rate by Age Group, 2016



Equity and Poverty

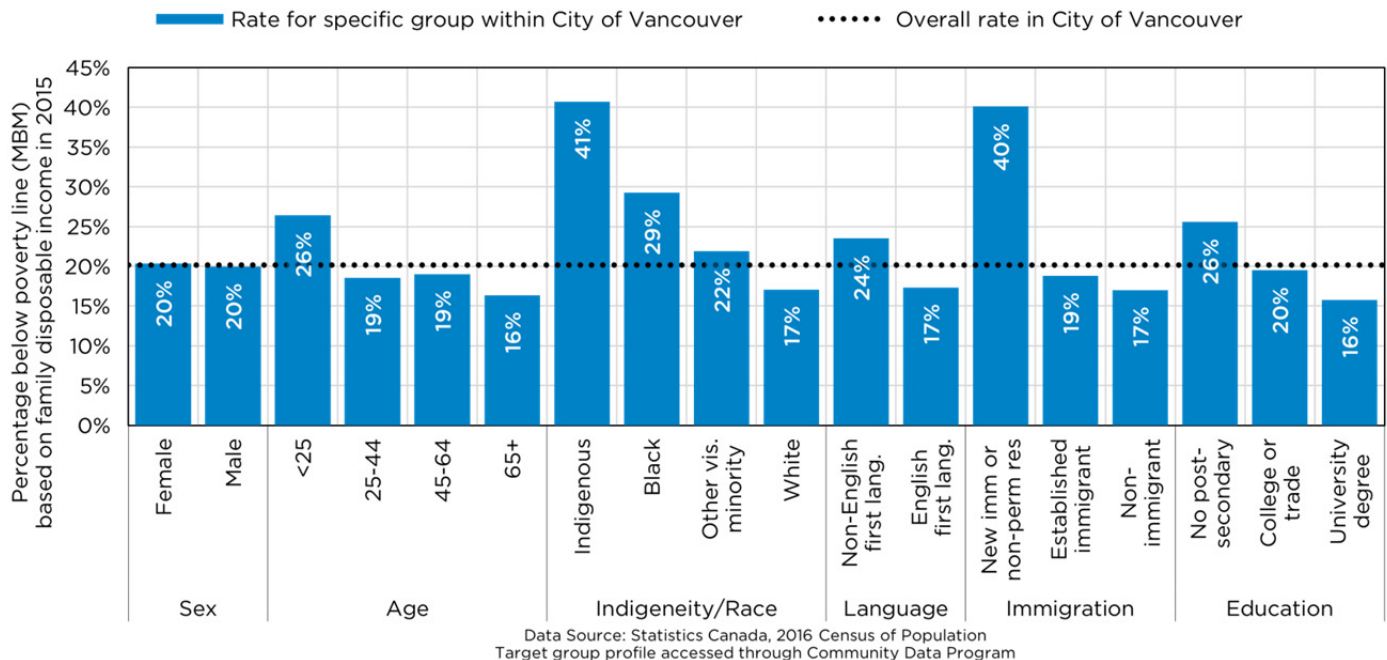
Poverty does not strike randomly: inadequate income to meet basic needs correlates with other systems of oppression and inequity. In Hastings-Sunrise, newcomers have a much higher poverty rate than established immigrants or Canadian-born residents, and Indigenous and Black residents also experience a high rate of poverty.

Hastings-Sunrise: Poverty Rate by Selected Demographics, 2016



Across the city, there is evidence that poverty disproportionately impacts people in Indigenous and racialized groups and newcomers, among other inequities.

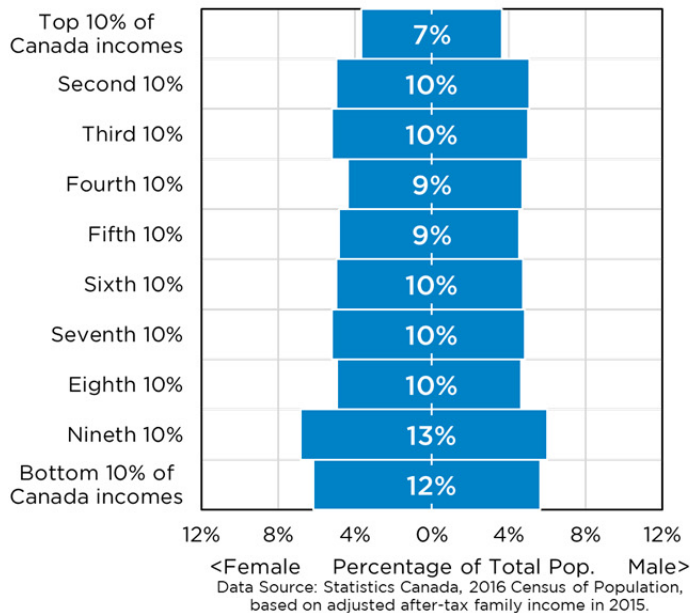
City of Vancouver: Poverty Rate by Selected Demographics, 2016



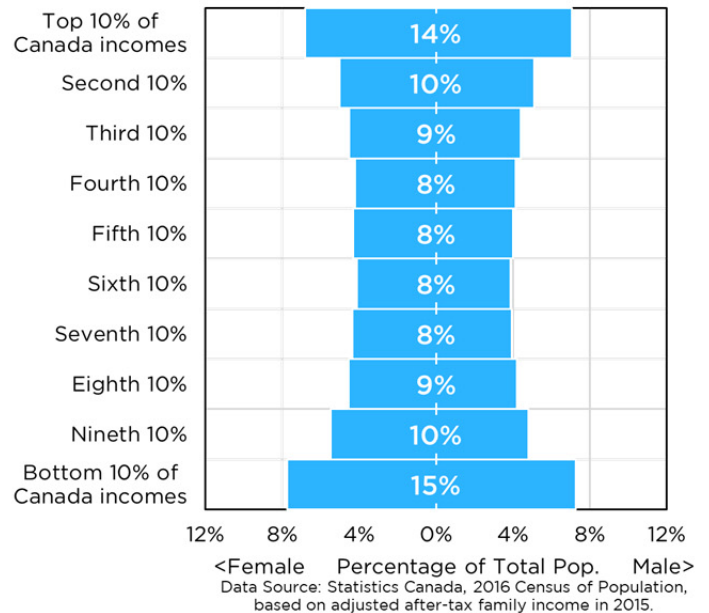
Income Inequity

The City of Vancouver is more polarized than Canada overall: 14% of Vancouverites are in the top 10% of Canadian earners, and 15% are in the bottom 10%. Hastings-Sunrise has a more even distribution, albeit with a skew toward the lower end of the distribution.

Hastings-Sunrise: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016

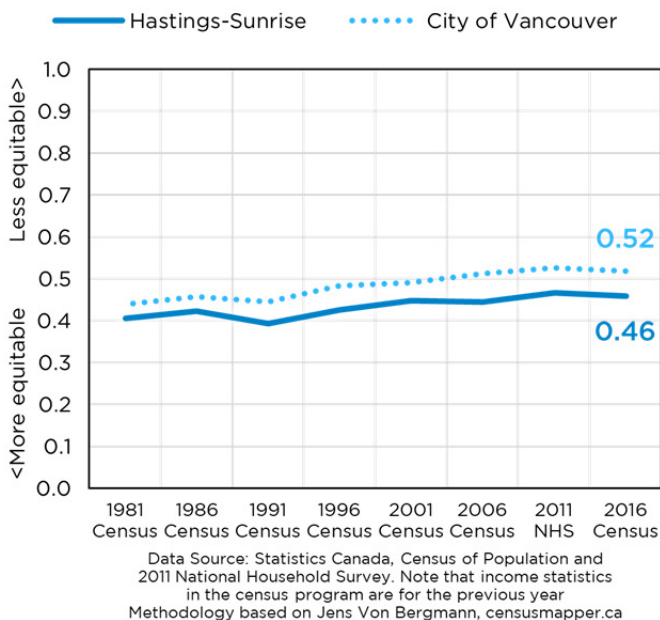


City of Vancouver: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016

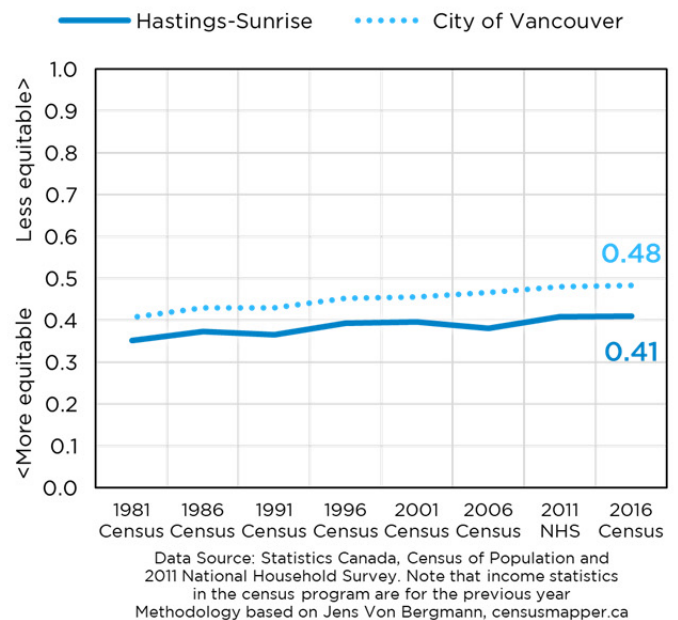


The graph below estimates a Gini coefficient using total personal and household income categories.¹⁴ Using this method, Hastings-Sunrise appears to have a relatively more equitable distribution of income than the city overall.

Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Personal Income Distribution



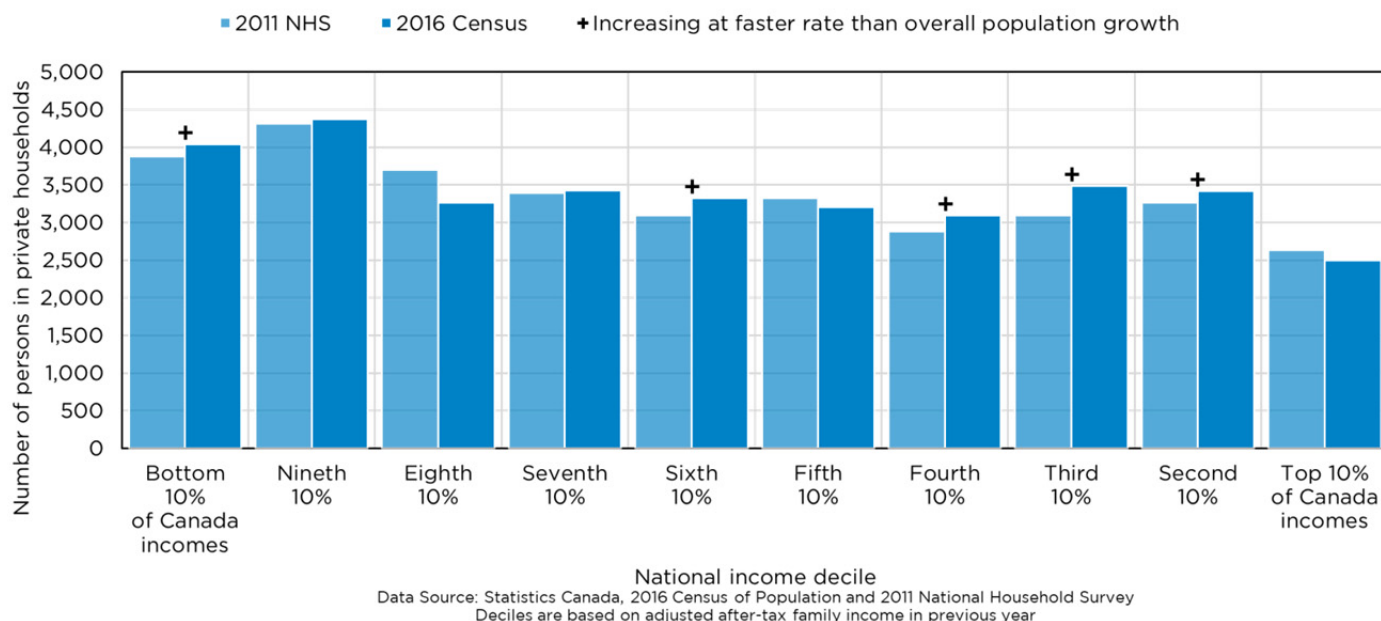
Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Household Income Distribution



Equity and Income Distribution

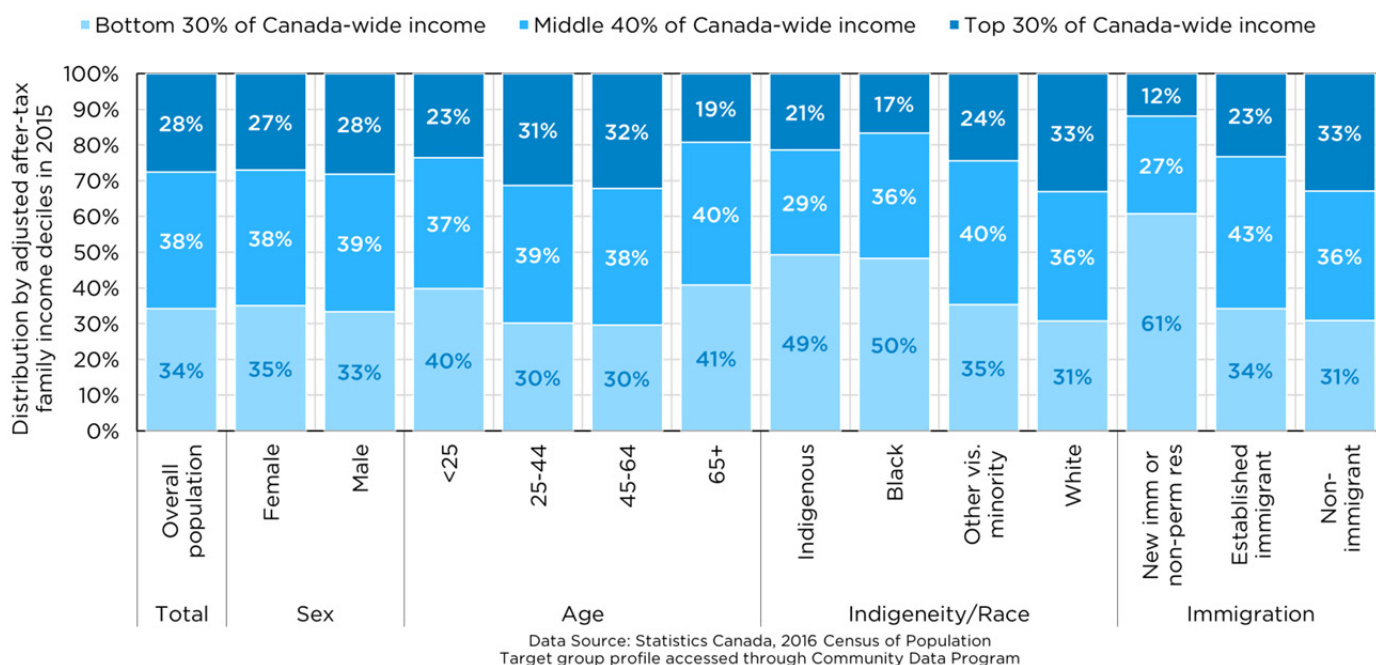
Comparing 2011 to 2016 population estimates shows that Hastings-Sunrise has seen growth across many parts of the income spectrum in that period.

Hastings-Sunrise: Population Estimates by National Income Decile, 2011-2016



Income inequity and polarization again intersect with other forms of inequity experienced by different groups in the city. In Hastings-Sunrise, half of Indigenous and Black residents, and a majority of newcomers, have family incomes in the bottom 30% of the Canada-wide distribution, compared to a third of the area's overall population.

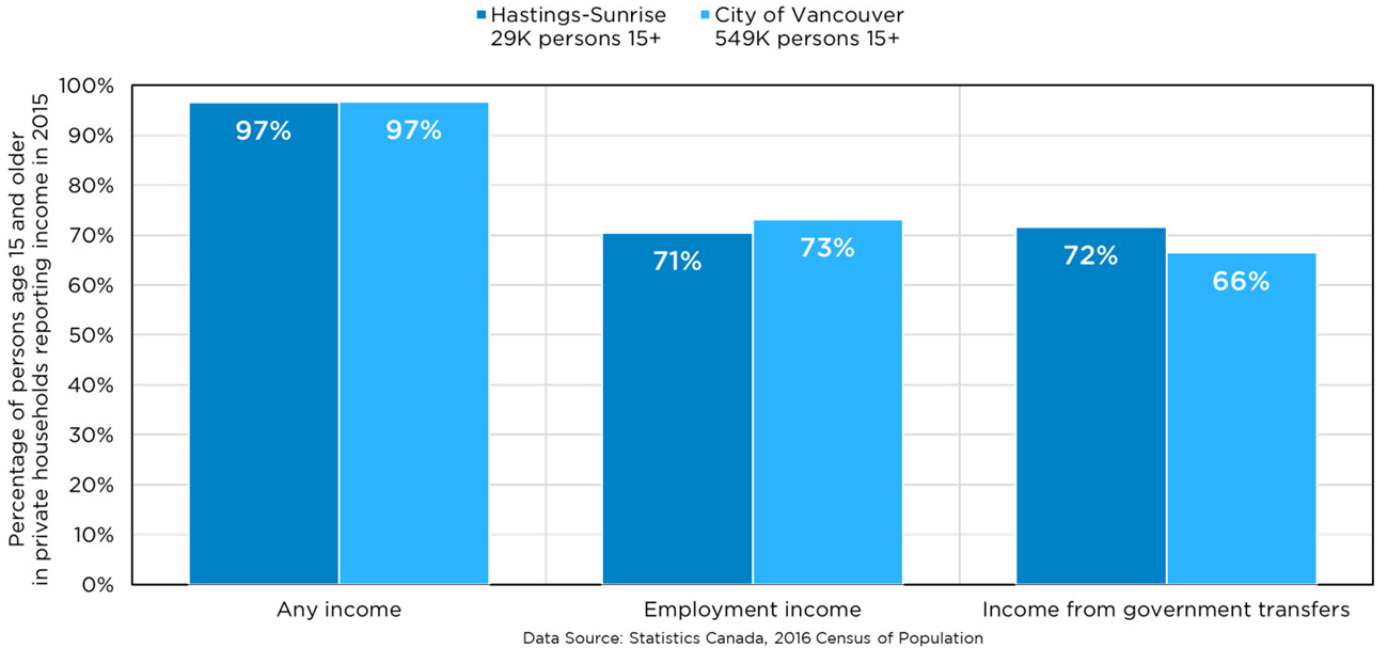
Hastings-Sunrise: Income Distribution by Demographics, 2016



Individual Income

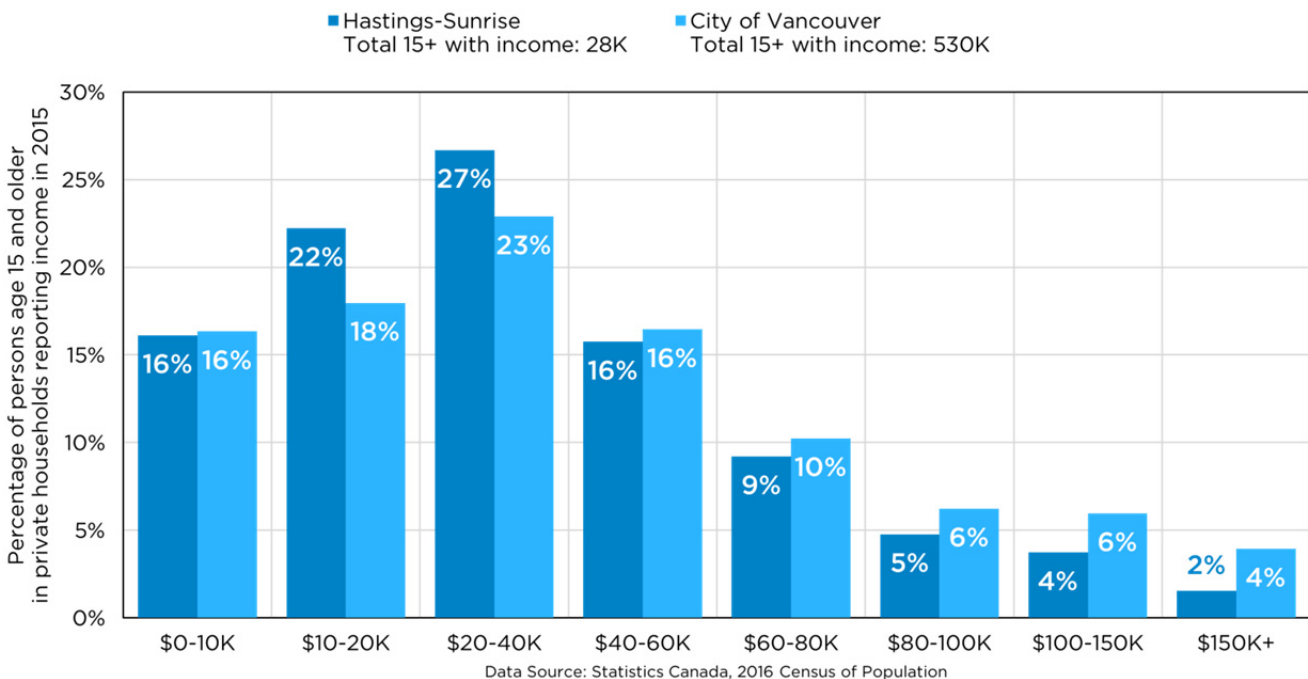
Among people 15 years of age and older, 97% of Hastings-Sunrise residents reported having income in the year prior to the 2016 census.¹⁵ Compared to the city overall, Hastings-Sunrise residents were somewhat less likely to report employment income and slightly more likely to report income from government transfers.

Persons Reporting Different Sources of Income, 2016



The distribution of personal income in Hastings-Sunrise is concentrated in modest income brackets compared to the city overall.

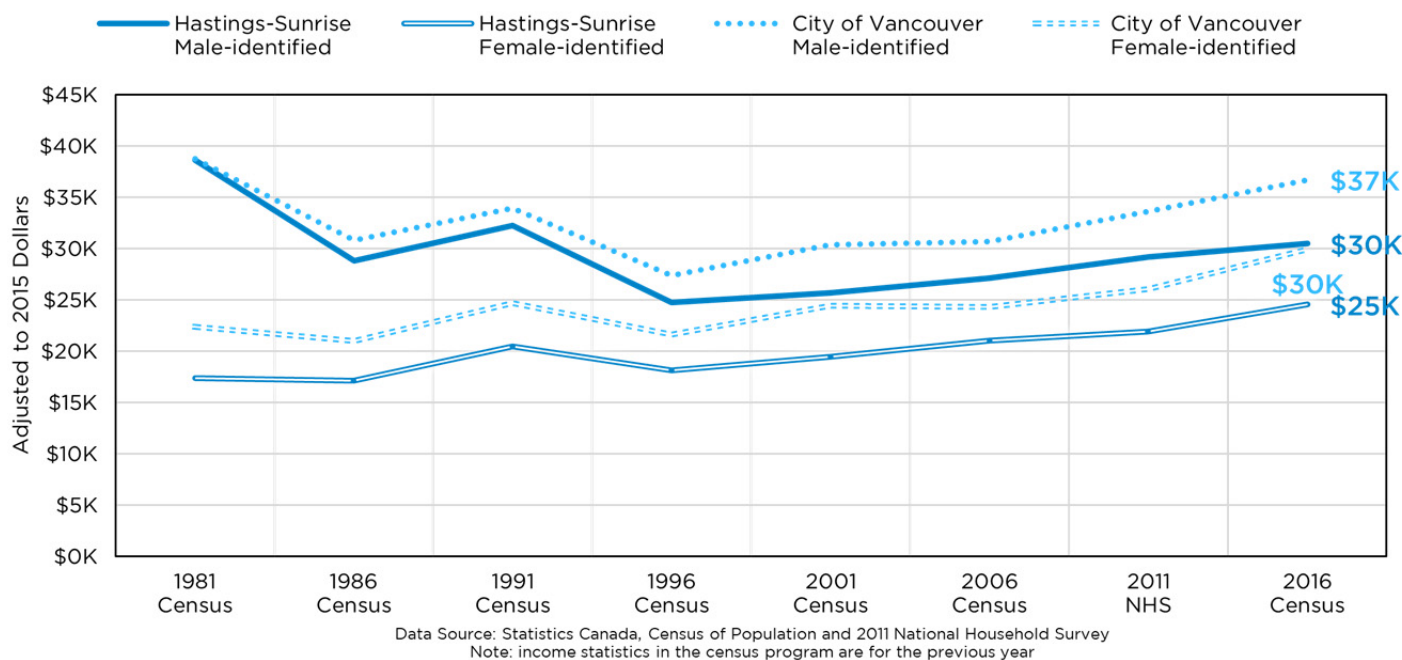
Distribution of Total Personal Income, 2016



Equity and Individual Income

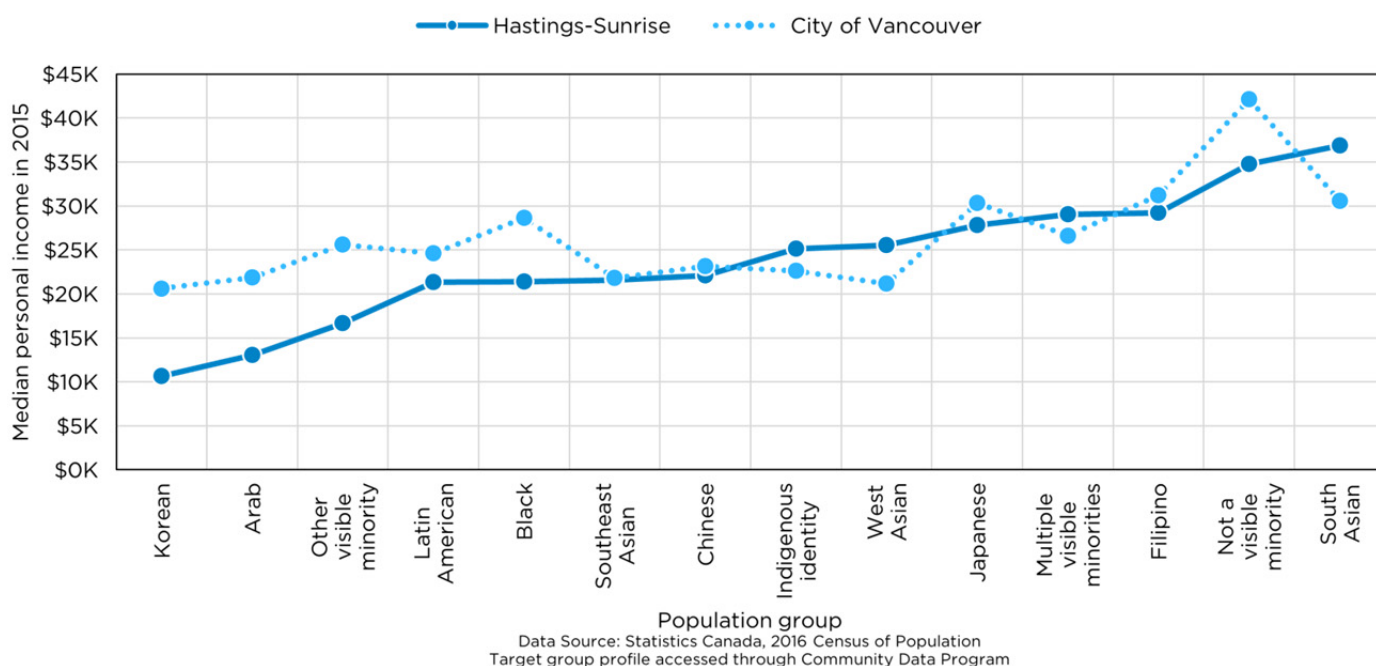
Adjusted for inflation,¹⁶ median personal income in Hastings-Sunrise has grown at a slower rate than the city overall since the 2000s. Median income is lower in Hastings-Sunrise than Vancouver overall.

Median Personal Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



There are also important inequities in median income based on people's Indigenous and racial identities. In Hastings-Sunrise, the Korean population has the lowest median income while the South Asian population has the highest.

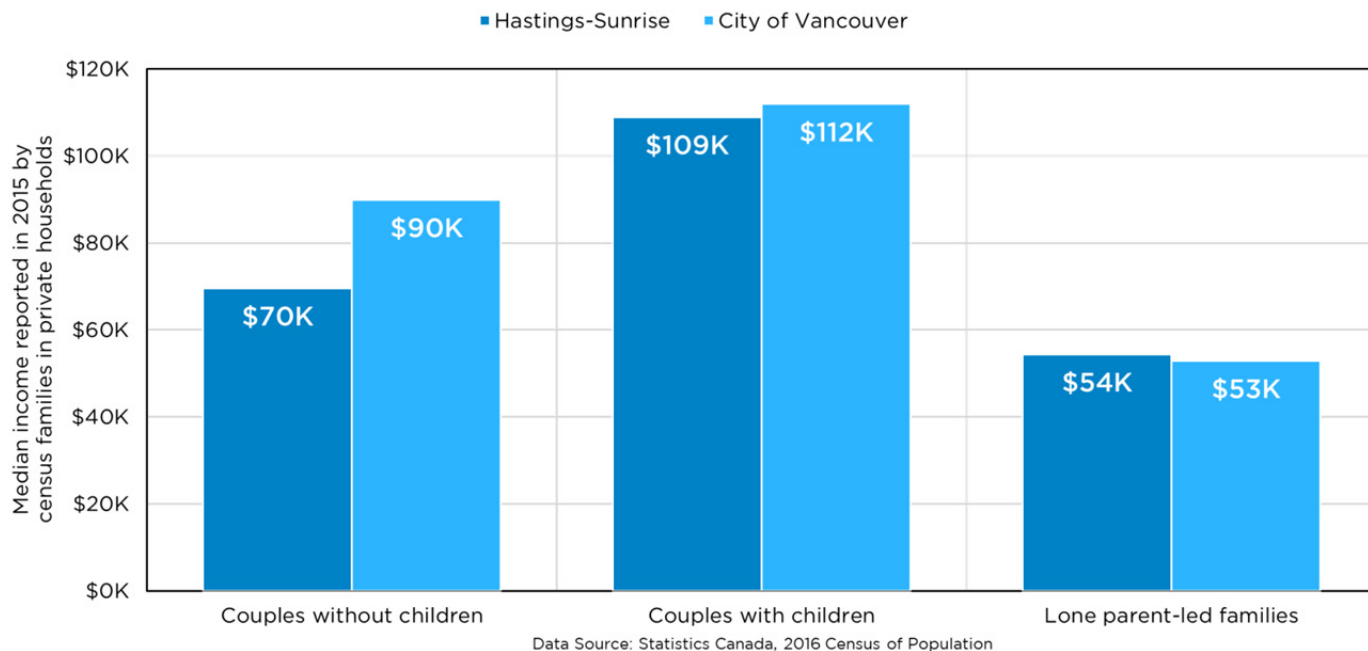
Median Personal Income by Population Group, 2016



Family Income

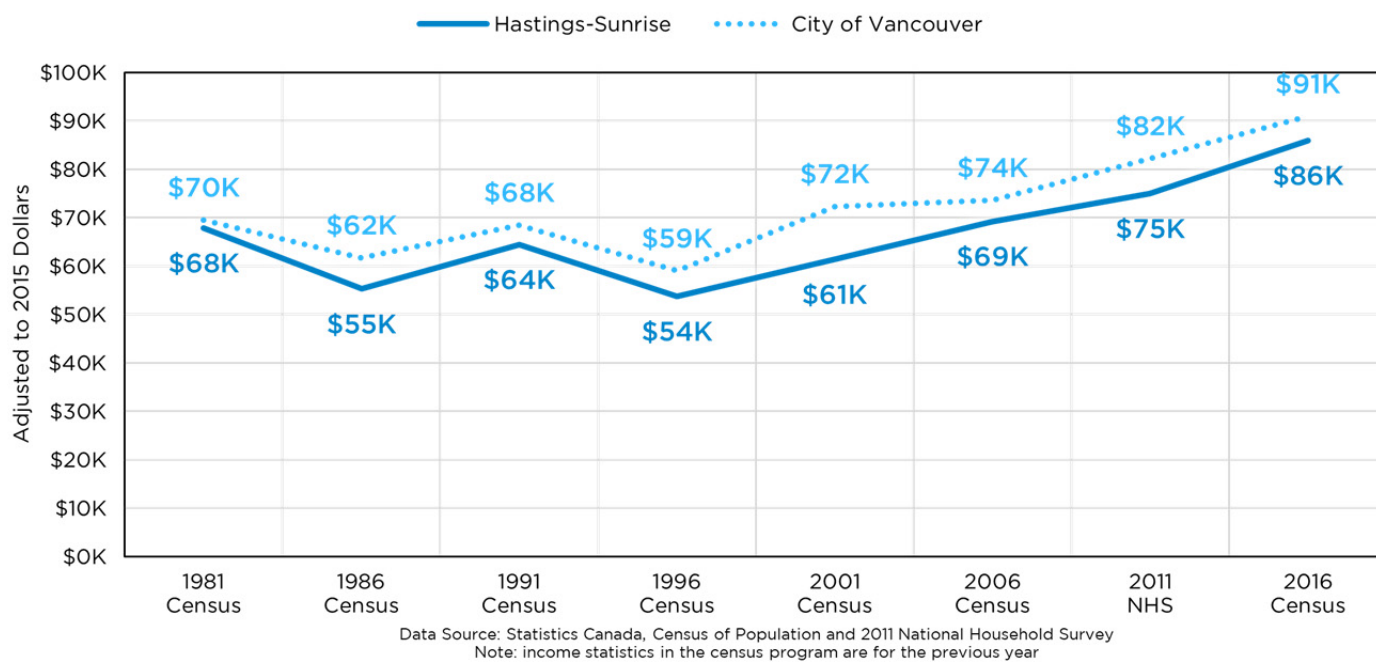
Median income for families with children in Hastings-Sunrise is similar to the median for the city overall. However, median income for families without children is substantially lower in Hastings-Sunrise than for all of Vancouver.

Median Total Family Income by Family Type, 2016



As with individual incomes, median family income in Hastings-Sunrise has been generally lower than the city overall in recent years, but it is growing above inflation.

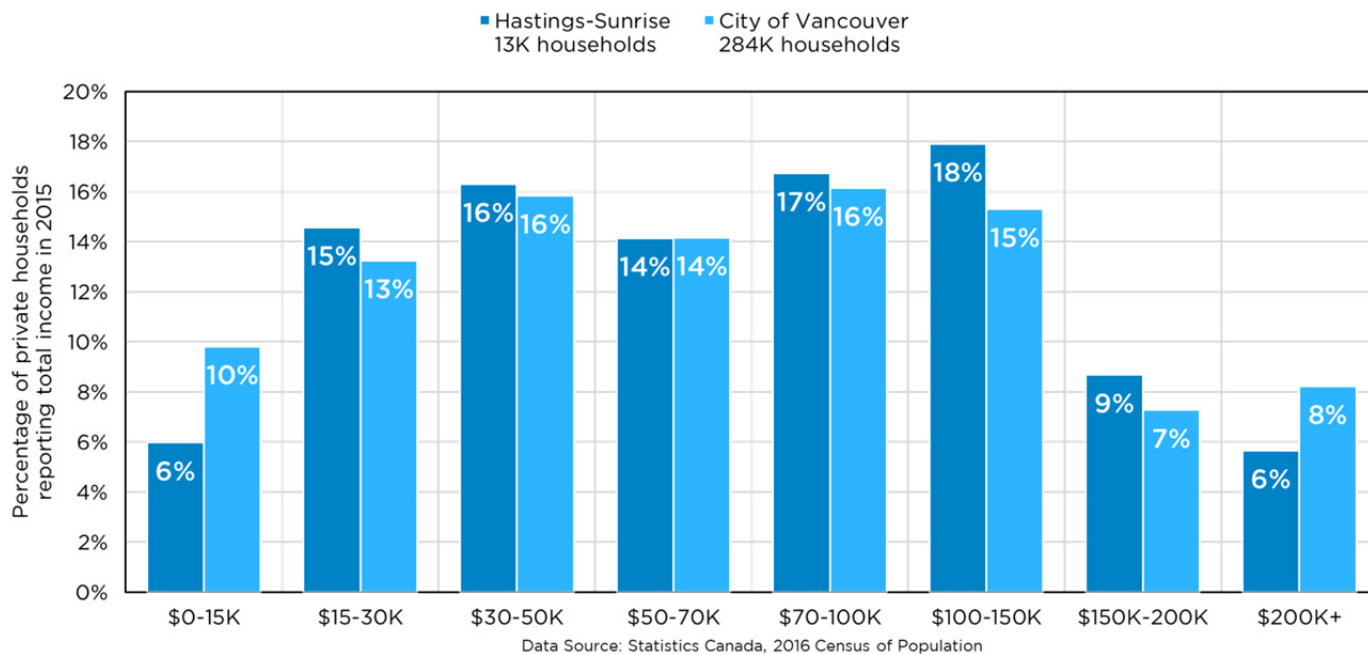
Median Family Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



Household Income

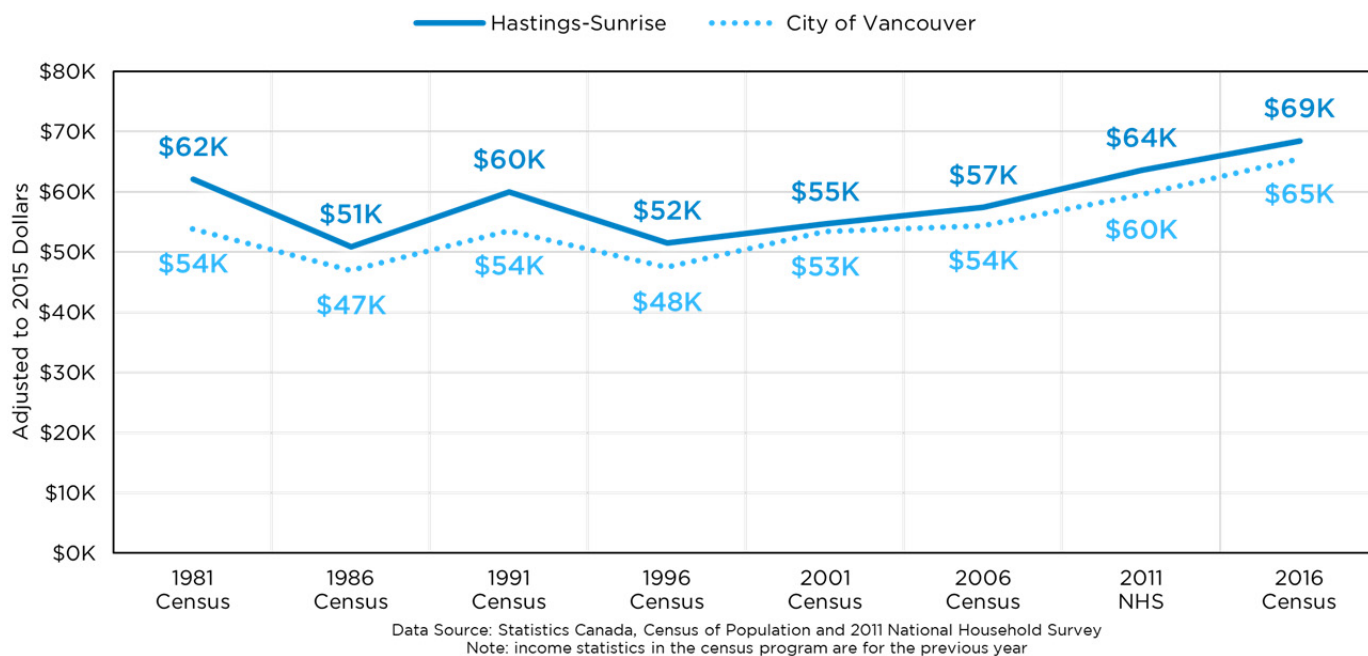
Hastings-Sunrise has a smaller share of households in both top-most and bottom-most income categories than the City of Vancouver overall.

Distribution of Total Household Income, 2016



Median income in Hastings-Sunrise has consistently been higher than for the city overall, with the caveat that the neighbourhood also tends to have larger households. Adjusting for inflation, median household income has grown consistently since 1996.

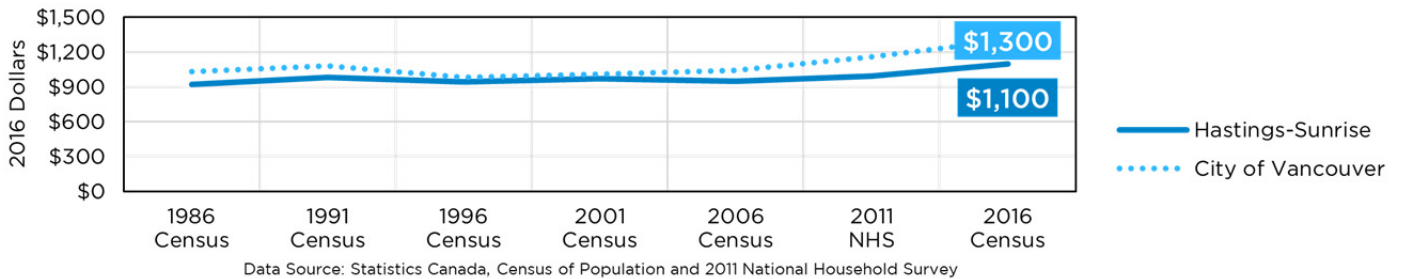
Median Household Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



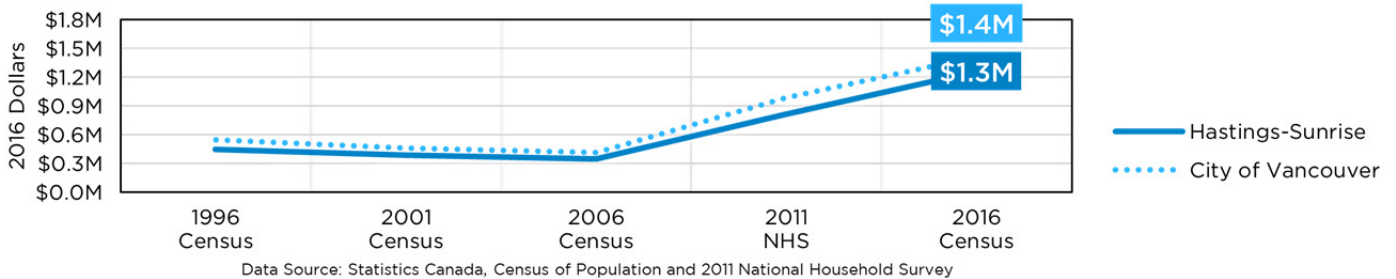
Housing Costs

Average rent reported in Hastings-Sunrise, over all rented households, has increased by about 16% above inflation over the ten years from 2006 to 2016. The average value of an owned dwelling in Hastings-Sunrise has increased by 260% above inflation since 2006.¹⁷

Average Reported Monthly Rent, 1986-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)

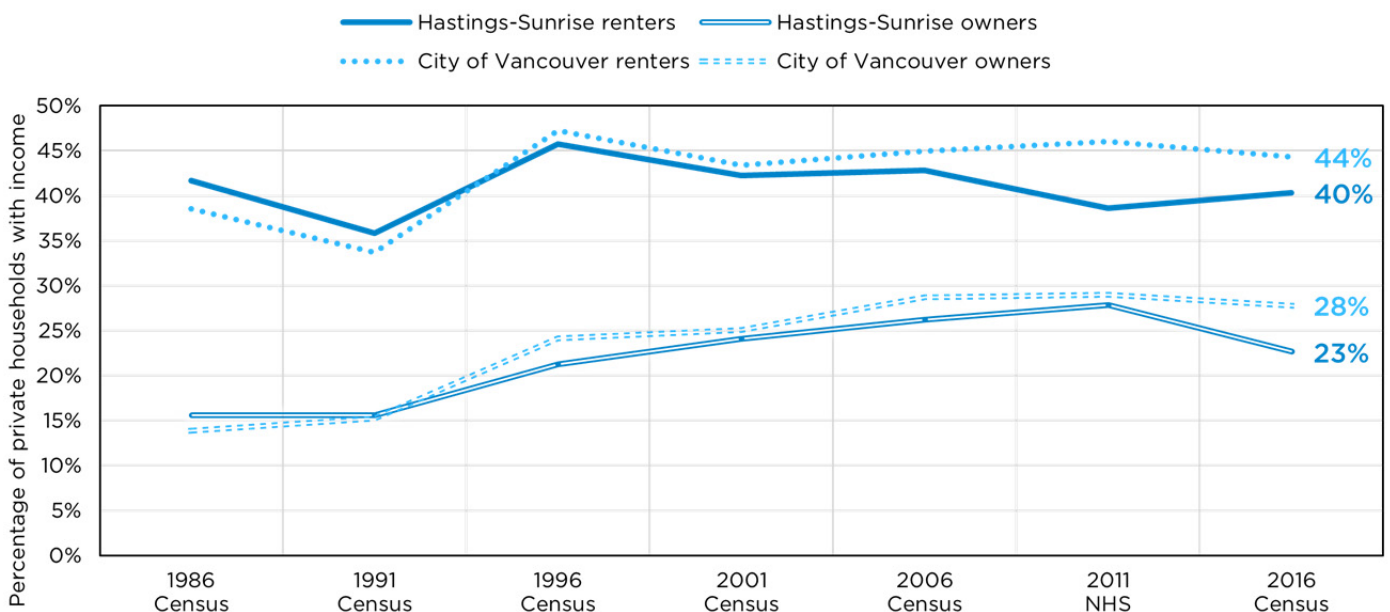


Average Reported Dwelling Value, 1996-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



The proportion of rented households spending more than 30% of their total income on housing costs is lower in Hastings-Sunrise than the city overall. In Hastings-Sunrise, 40% of rented households and 23% of owned households are in this category.¹⁸

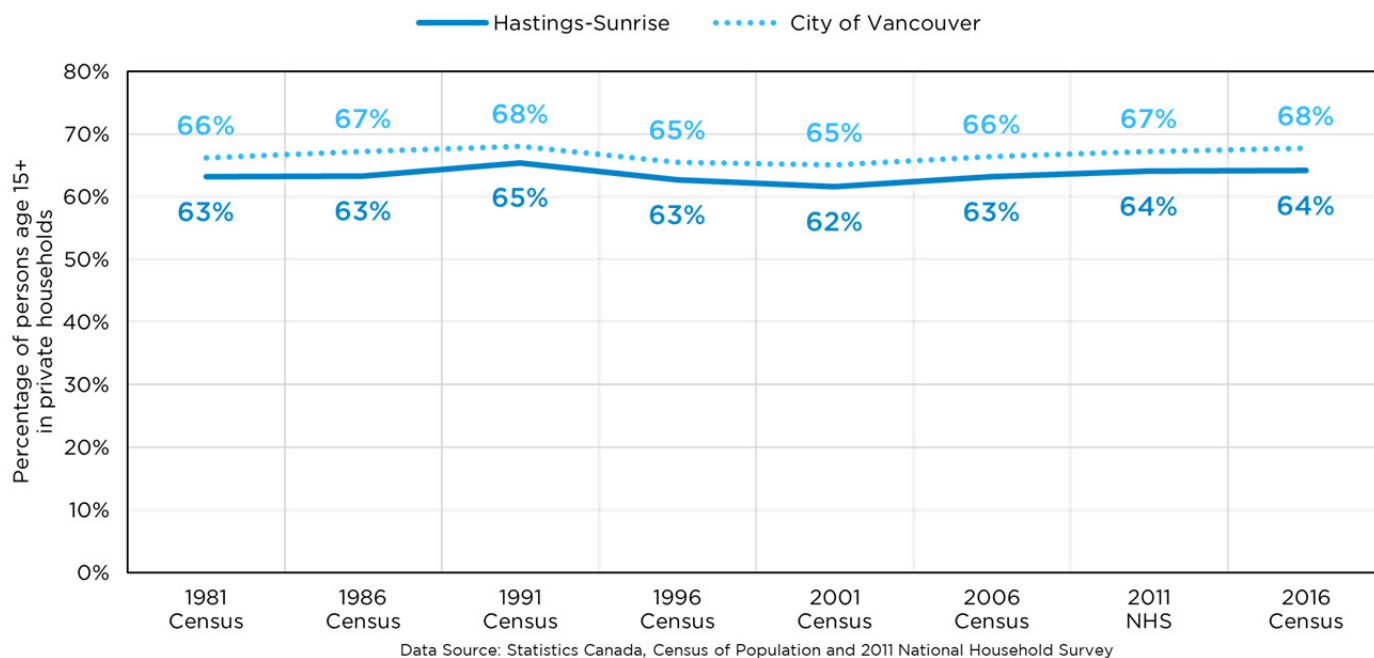
Households Spending 30% or More of Income on Shelter, 1986-2016



Labour Force

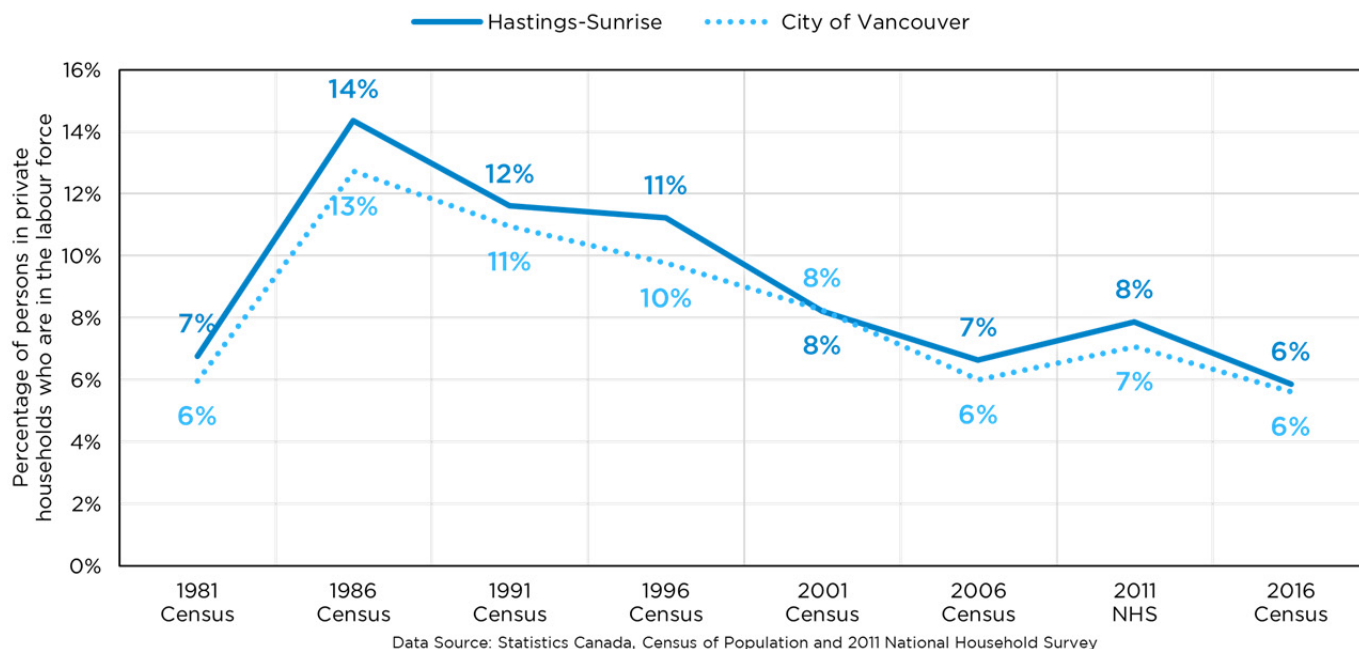
The labour force participation rate among persons age 15 and over is consistently lower in Hastings-Sunrise than the city overall: as of 2016, 64% of persons age 15 and over are in the labour force.

Labour Force Participation Rate, 1981-2016



The unemployment rate¹⁹ in Hastings-Sunrise has generally tracked the city rate over time. As of 2016, about 6% of Hastings-Sunrise residents are in the labour force looking for work but unable to access it.

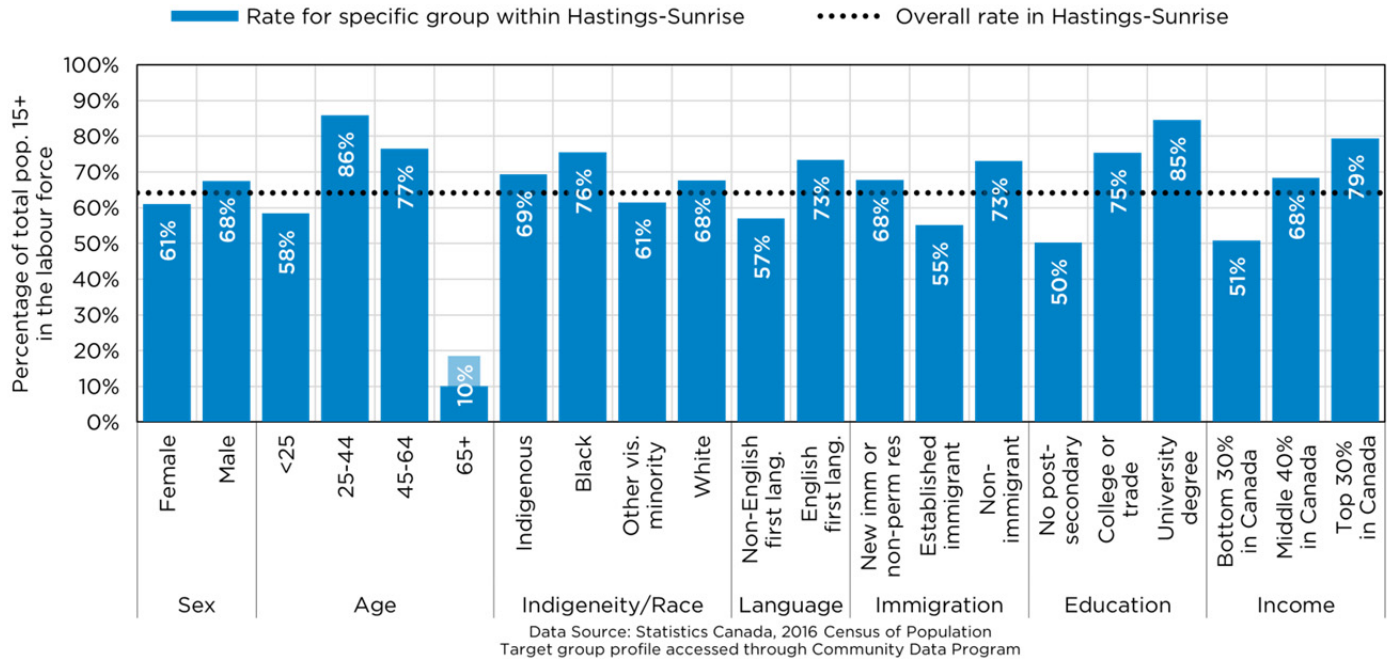
Unemployment Rate, 1981-2016



Equity and Labour Force Outcomes

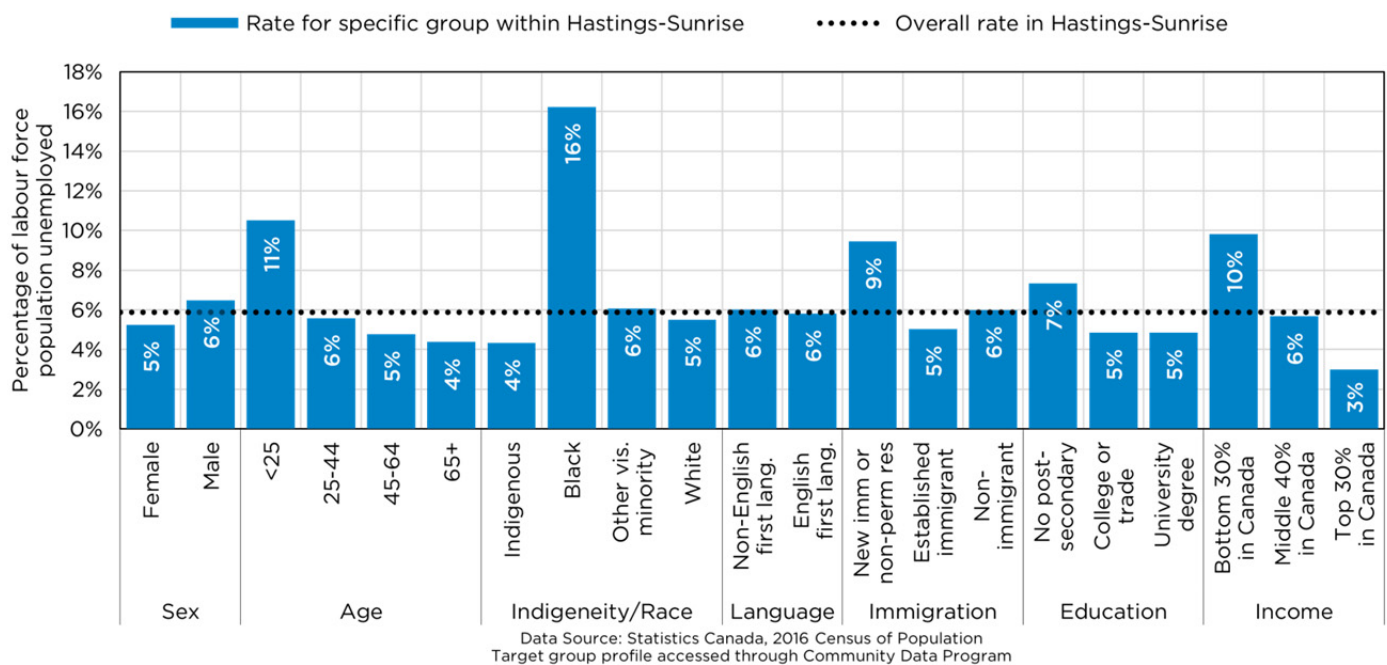
Differential rates of participation in the labour force may arise for a number of reasons. As shown below, female residents, people with less formal education and people in lower income groups are less likely to participate in the workforce.

Hastings-Sunrise: Labour Force Participation by Demographic, 2016



Unemployment in Hastings-Sunrise is disproportionately experienced by Black workers, younger workers, newcomers and lower-income workers.

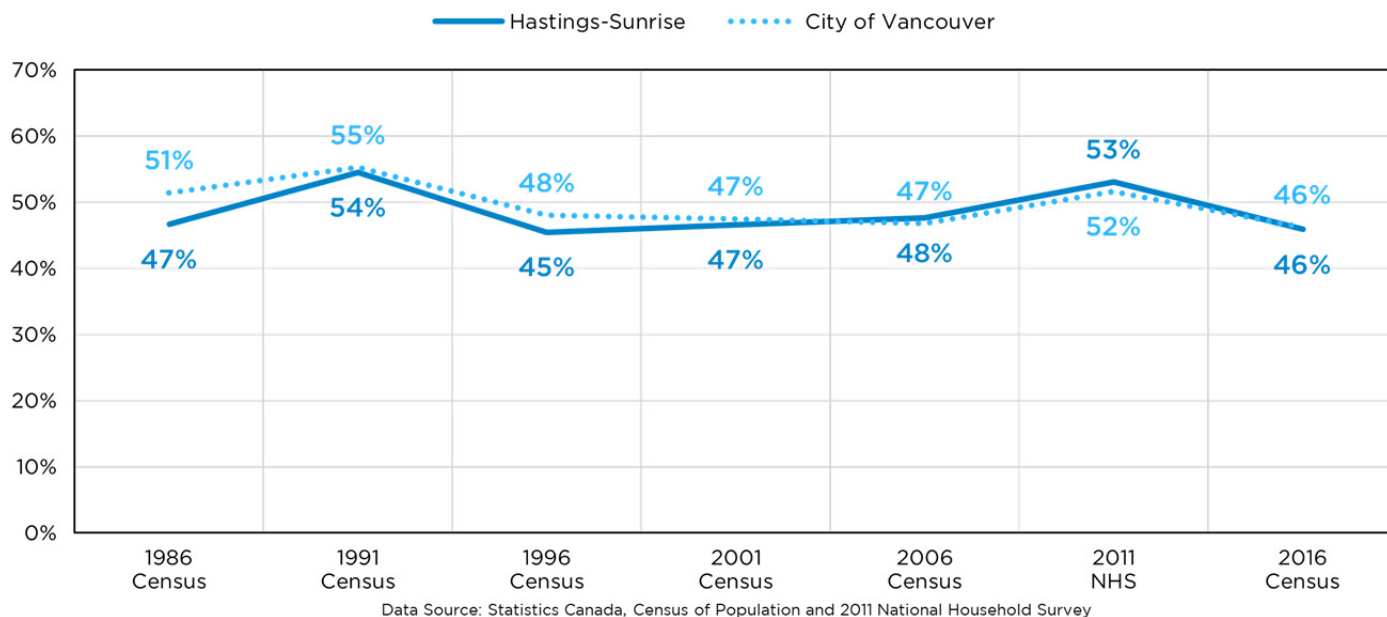
Hastings-Sunrise: Unemployment Rate by Demographic, 2016



Employment Security

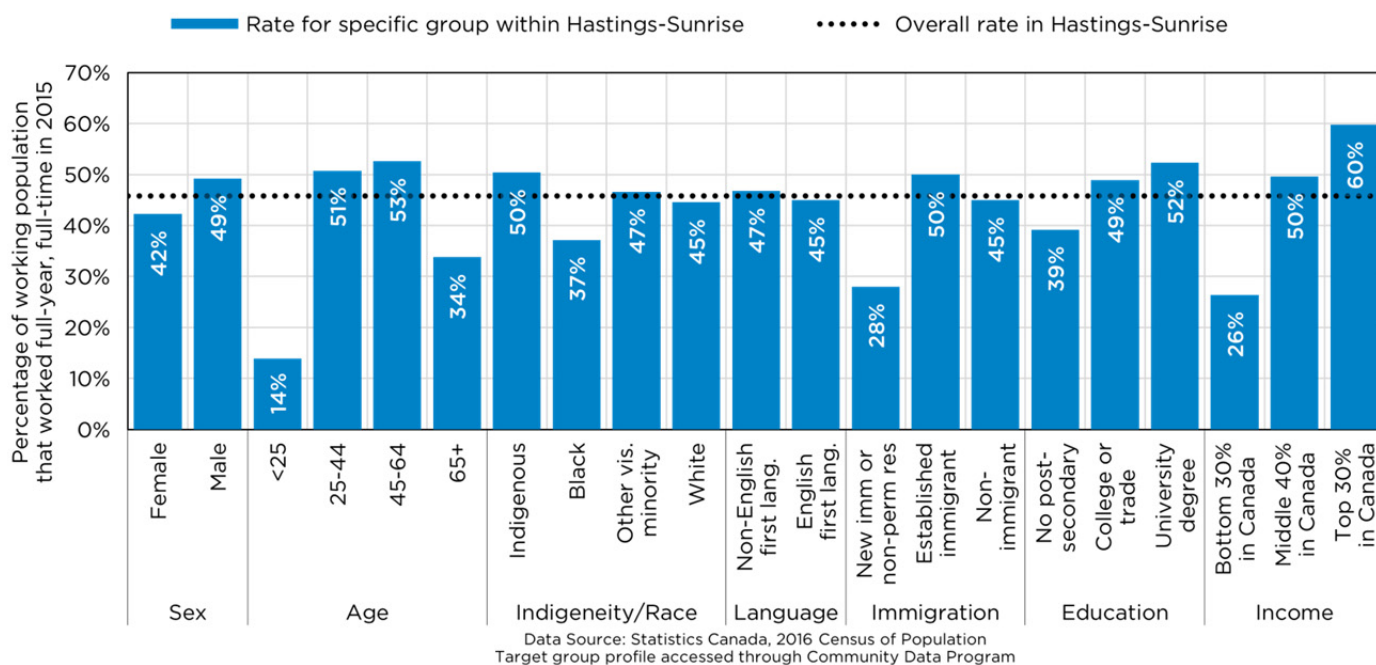
Across the city, excluding the 2011 NHS, there appears to be a long-term shift toward more shorter-term and part-time employment. In Hastings-Sunrise a little less than half of workers are in full-year and full-time employment as of 2016.

Percentage of Working Population with Full-Year, Full-Time Employment, 1986-2016



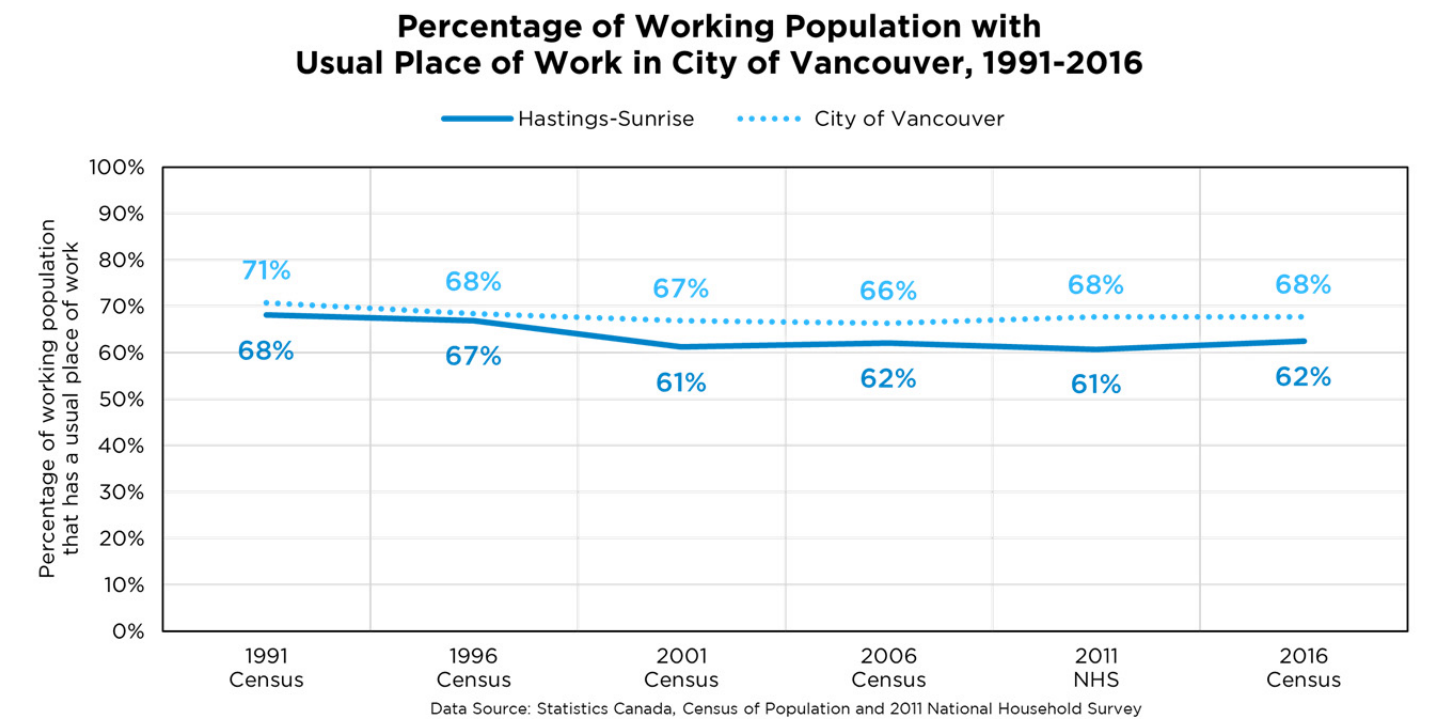
Access to full-time work is not equitably distributed across the population, with some populations more likely to experience precarious employment. Hastings-Sunrise workers who are female, younger, Black, newcomers, or have lower incomes are all more likely to work part-time or part-year work.

Hastings-Sunrise: Rate of Full-Time Work by Demographic, 2016

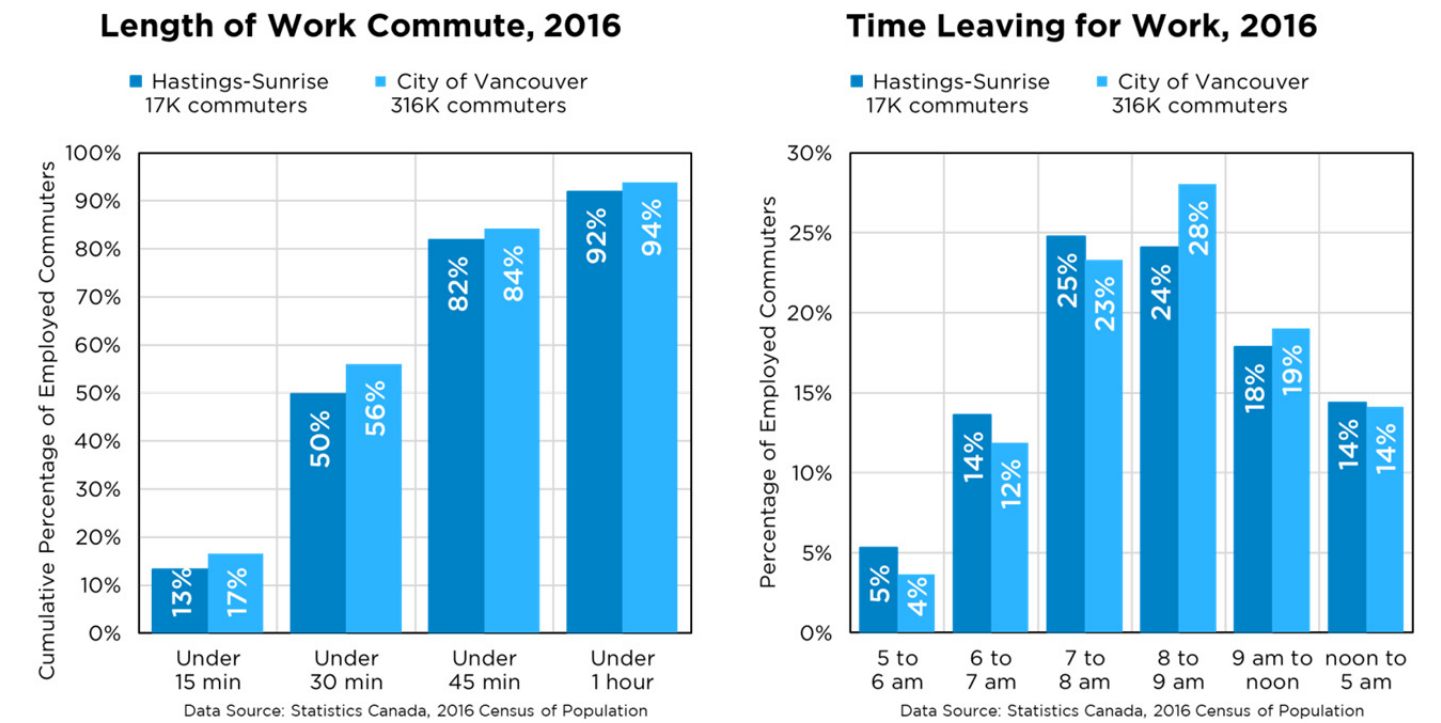


Journey to Work

The nature of work is changing over time as industries, technologies and the regional distribution of jobs change. About 62% of Hastings-Sunrise residents work inside the city, a lower rate than the city overall.



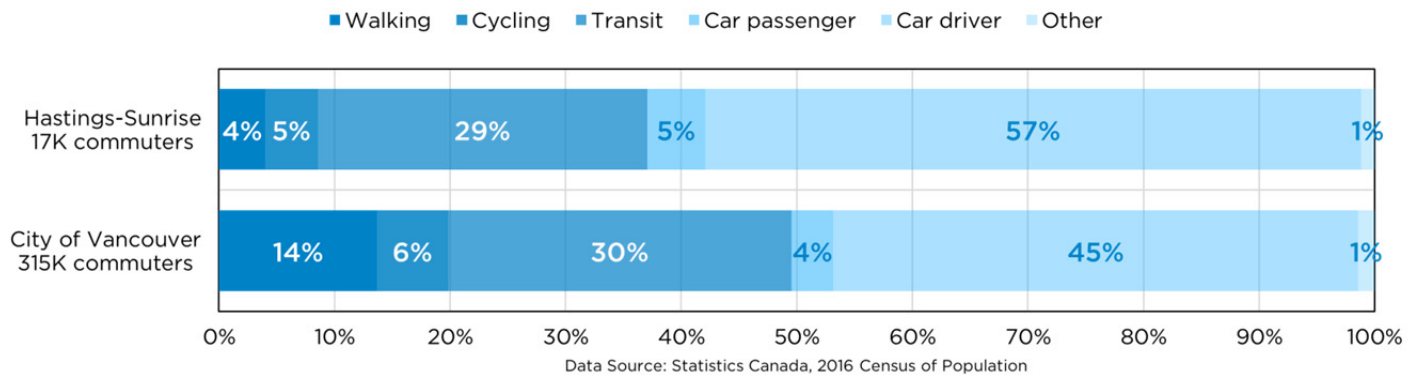
Hastings-Sunrise residents' commute lengths are generally longer than those for residents of the city overall, with half of commuters taking more than half an hour to get to work. Hastings-Sunrise residents are more likely to leave for work early in the morning, with 44% of commuters leaving for work before 8 am.



Mode of Transportation to Work

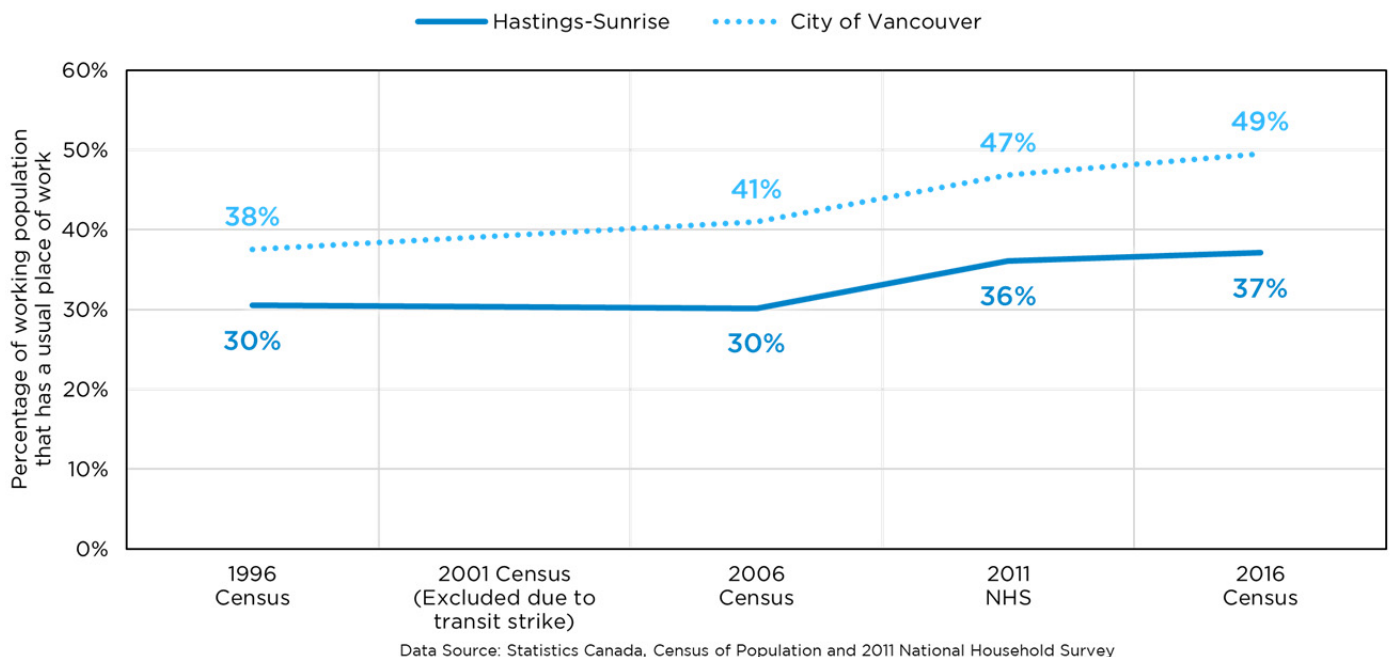
Movement is essential for accessing economic opportunity, social connections, important services and places for culture, expression and recreation, and the modes by which people travel through the city have important consequences for both environmental and social sustainability. Although the census only records usual mode of travel for work trips for people who commute to a regular workplace, this is a useful proxy for understanding broader mobility trends. Residents of Hastings-Sunrise commute by transit at a similar rate to the city overall, but are more likely to use a private vehicle and less likely to use active transportation, especially walking.

Employed Population by Main Mode of Travel to Work, 2016



The proportion of commuters using sustainable transportation modes has grown in the city overall, but less so in Hastings-Sunrise. In 2016, 37% people living in the neighbourhood and commuting to a usual workplace used non-automobile modes to get to work.

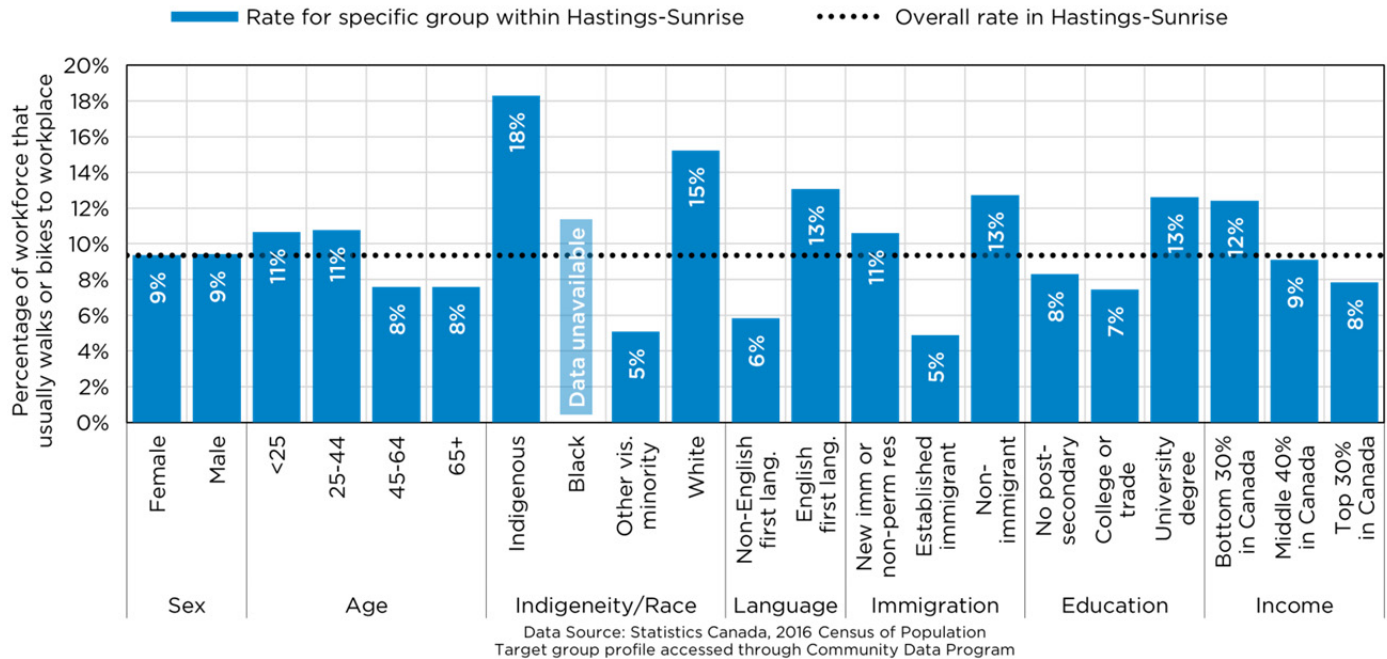
Commuters Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 1996-2016



Equity and Transportation

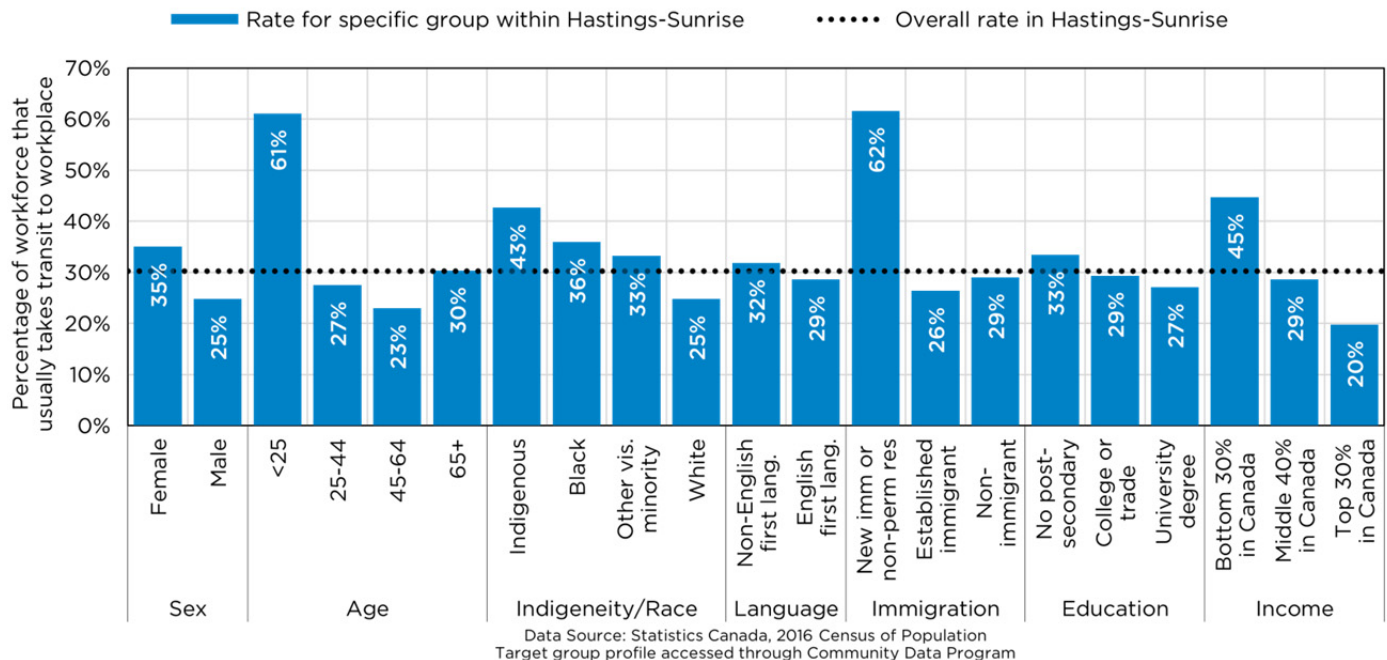
Transportation choices are not evenly distributed across the population; they are dependent on physical, economic and social geographies and inequities. The chart below shows the rate of commuting by active transportation (walking and cycling) for work. Lower rates among people in some groups may indicate disparities in length of commute, workplace facilities, safe infrastructure and other factors.

Hastings-Sunrise: Active Commuters by Demographic, 2016



Meanwhile, public transit is disproportionately used as the main mode of travel by people in a number of equity-seeking groups, including female, Indigenous, racialized, new immigrant and lower-income workers.

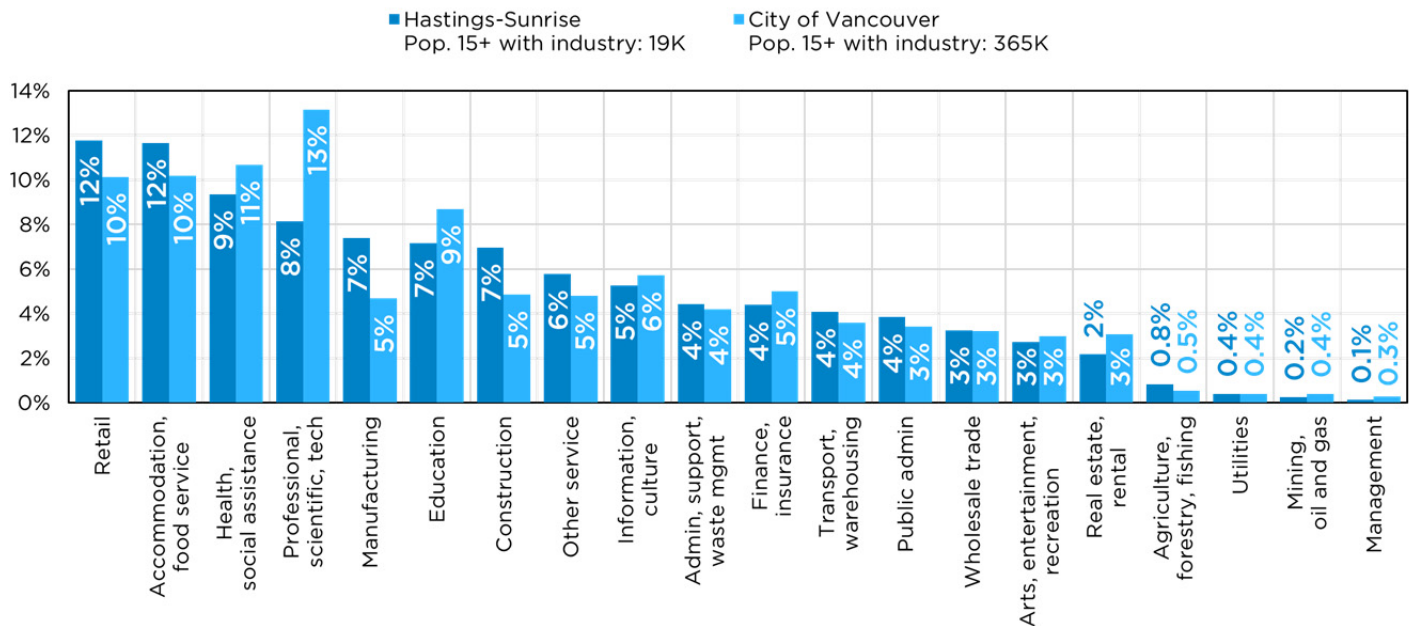
Hastings-Sunrise: Transit Commuters by Demographic, 2016



Industries and Occupations

The top industries²⁰ employing Hastings-Sunrise residents are: retail trade; accommodation and food services; health care and social assistance; professional, scientific and technical services; and manufacturing. Hastings-Sunrise has a notably different distribution of industries of work than the city overall.

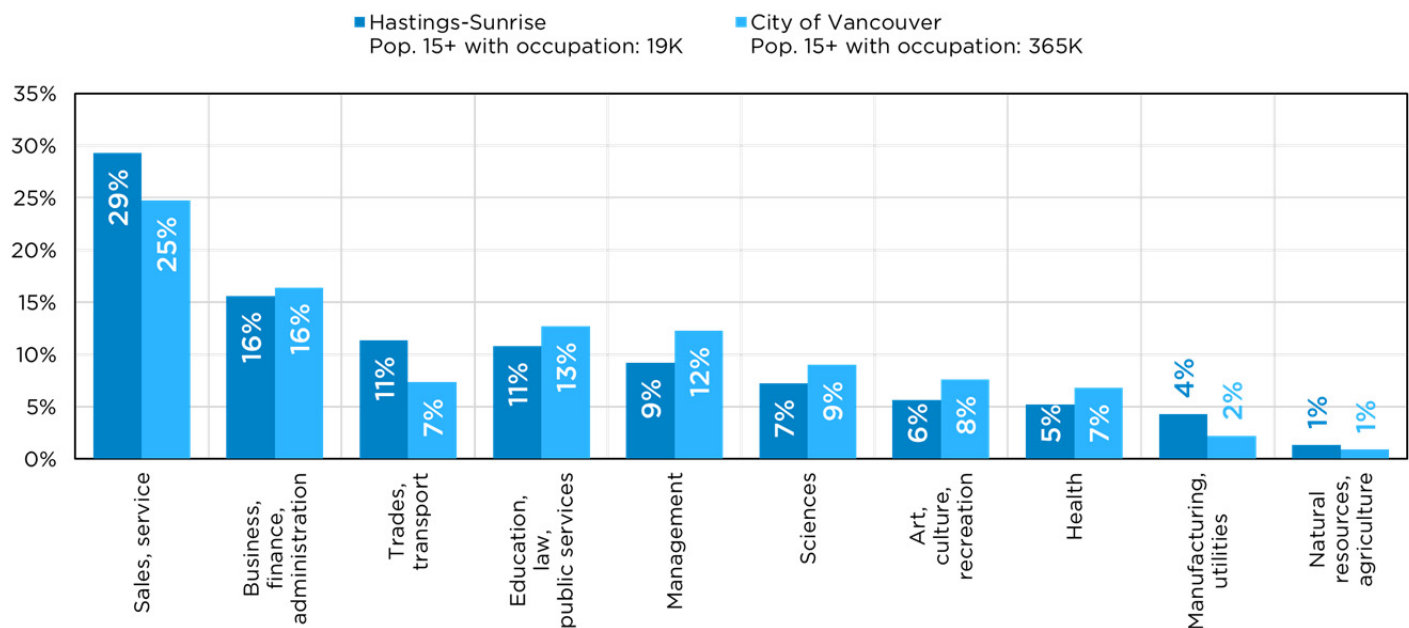
Industry Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Looking at occupation categories,²¹ sales and service jobs are the largest group in Hastings-Sunrise, followed by business, finance and administration; trades and transport; and education, law and public services.

Occupation Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016

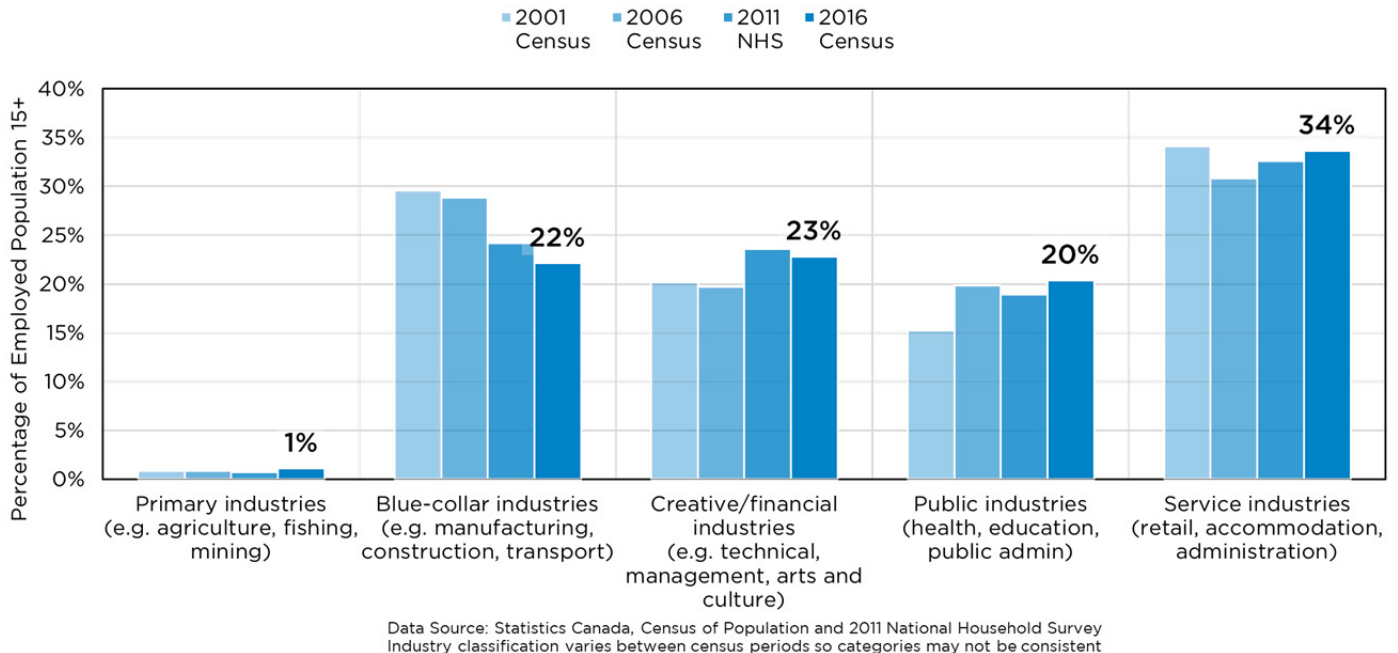


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Industry Trends

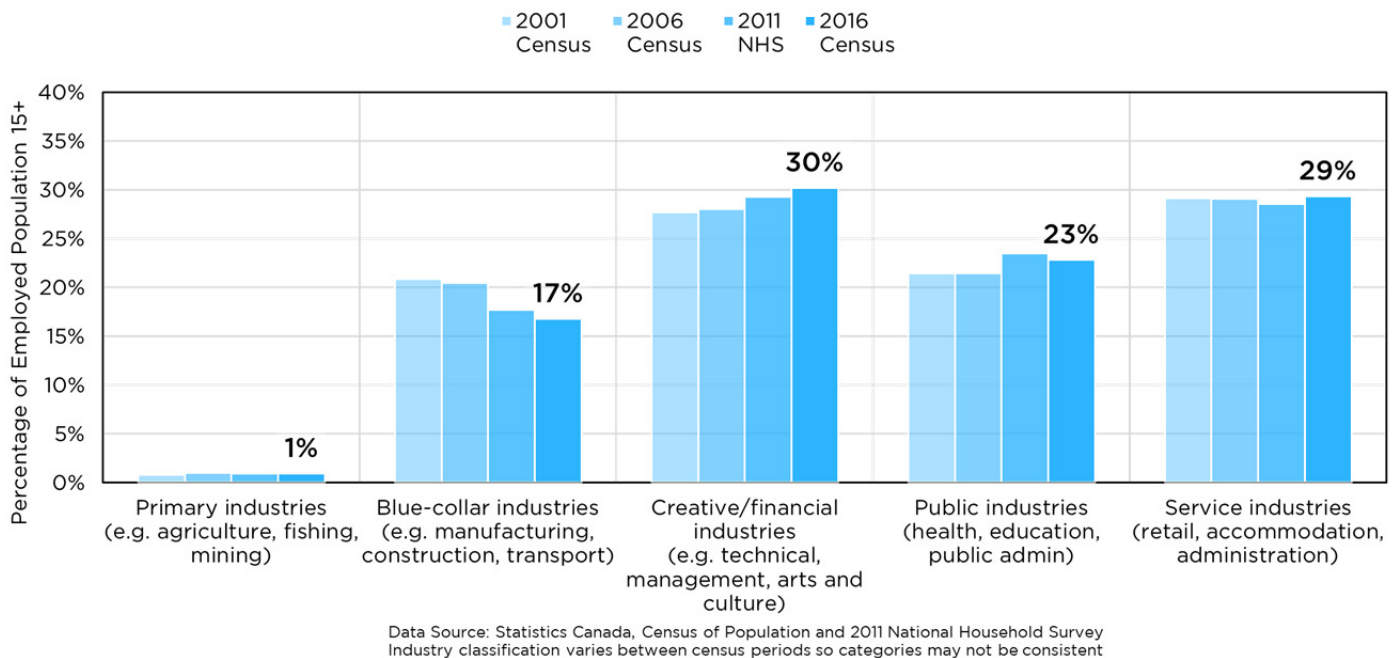
Changing classification systems make a precise analysis of labour force trends difficult; nonetheless, the graph below groups industry categories together into broad sectors to show trends over time. In Hastings-Sunrise, there is a growing rate of workers in service sectors and a decline in workers in trades and manufacturing industries.

Hastings-Sunrise: Labour Force by Broad Industries 2001-2016



For residents of the city overall, there is a shift from traditional industries like manufacturing to more creative and technical industries over time.

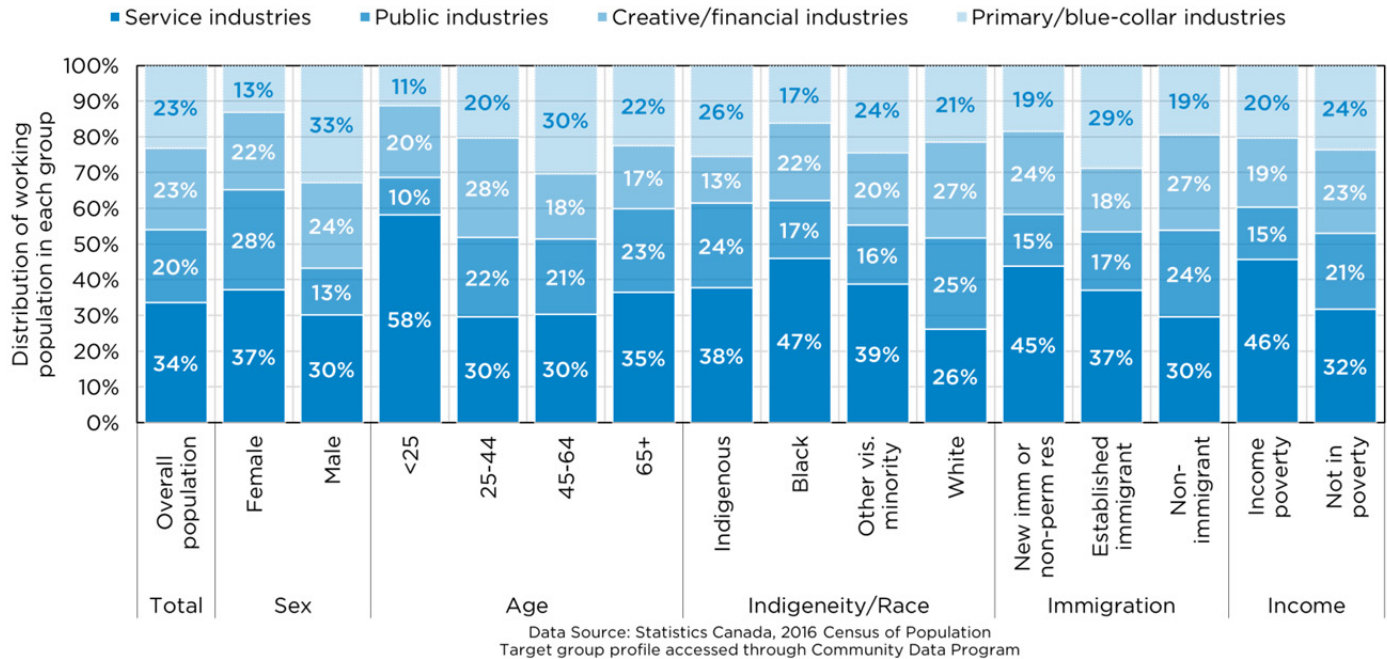
City of Vancouver: Labour Force by Broad Industries 2001-2016



Equity and Industries

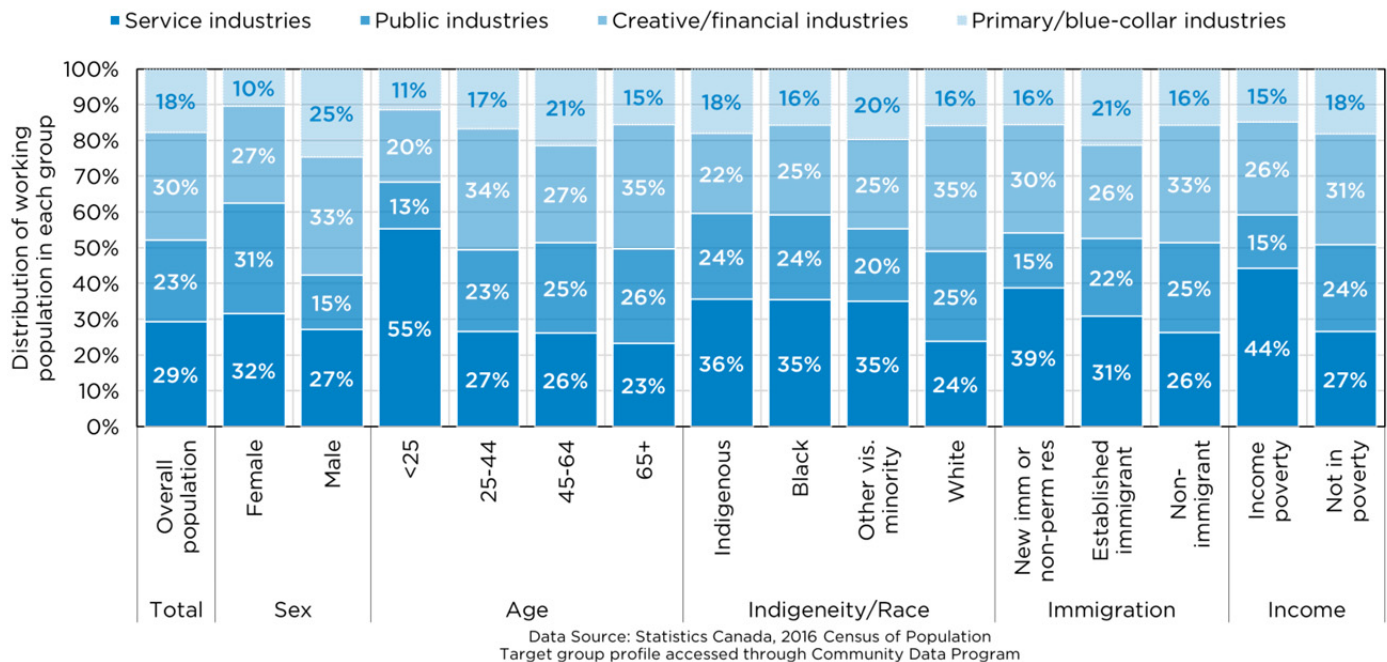
Different economic sectors in the city are not equitably accessible to all workers. The chart below shows a breakdown of broad industry categories across demographic groups in Hastings-Sunrise. While service industries are the largest grouping among the overall population, they are disproportionately held by people in groups that experience intersecting inequities.

Hastings-Sunrise: Industry of Work by Demographic Group, 2016



Across the city as a whole, a majority of young workers are in service industries, as are a majority of people in poverty who are working, but there is also evidence of sex-, race- and immigration-based inequities in access to different sectors.

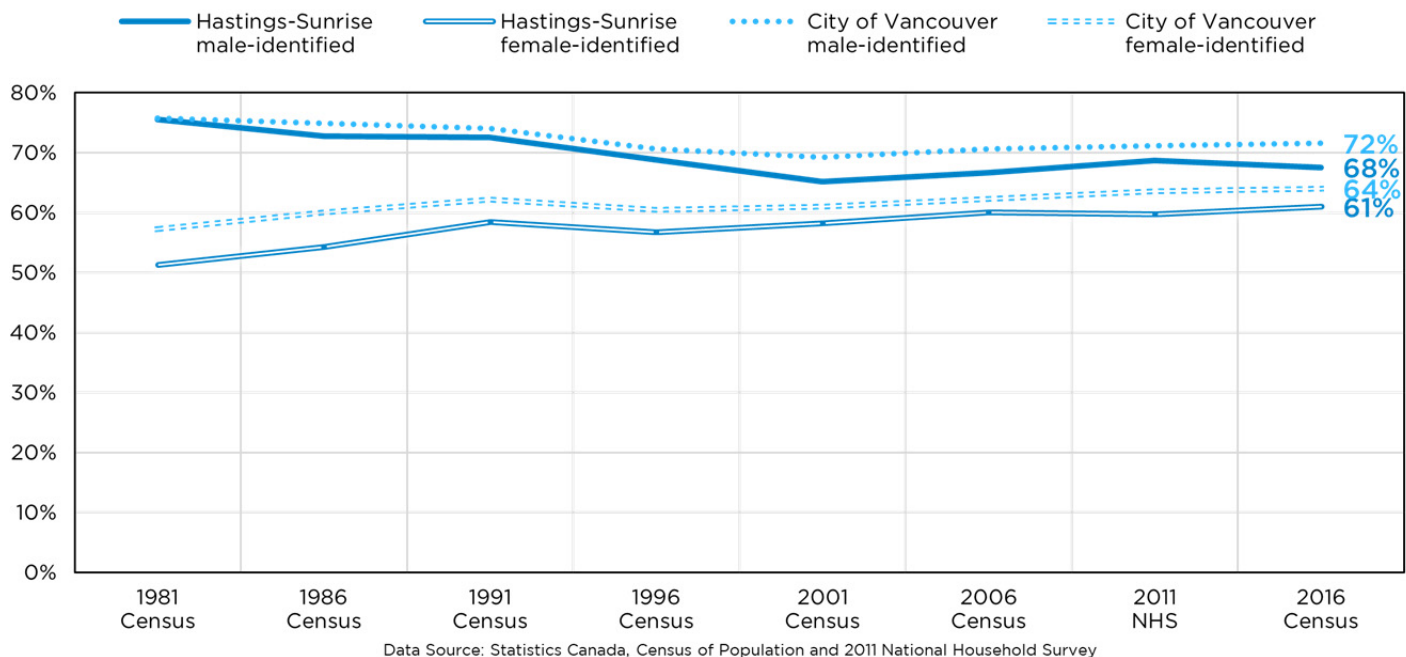
City of Vancouver: Industry of Work by Demographic Group, 2016



Gender and the Workforce

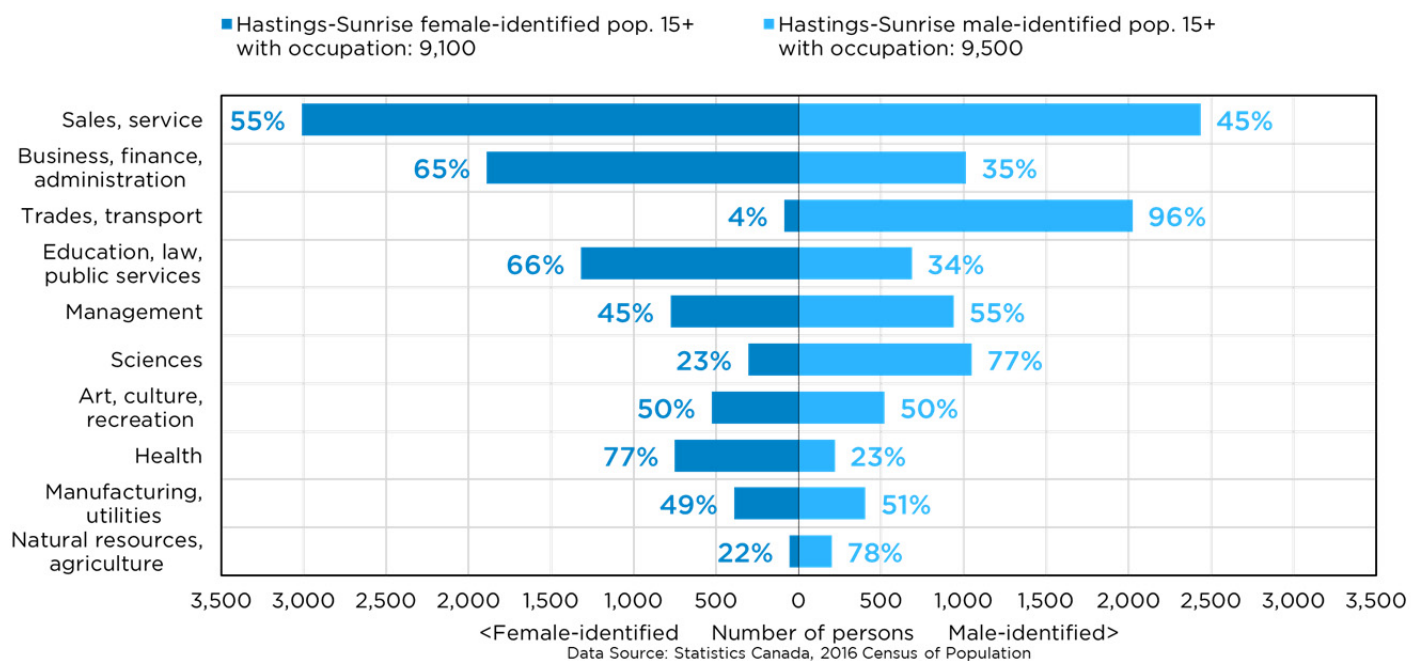
There are a number of systemic and structural barriers to women's participation in the workforce, and a persistent gap in rates between male- and female-identified persons. In Hastings-Sunrise, 68% of male-identified residents and 61% of female-identified residents are in the labour force.

Labour Force Participation Rate by Gender, 1981-2016



A breakdown of occupations in Hastings-Sunrise shows that men are over-represented in trades and transport and science occupations while women are over-represented in categories such as business, finance and administration; education, law and public services; and health care occupations.

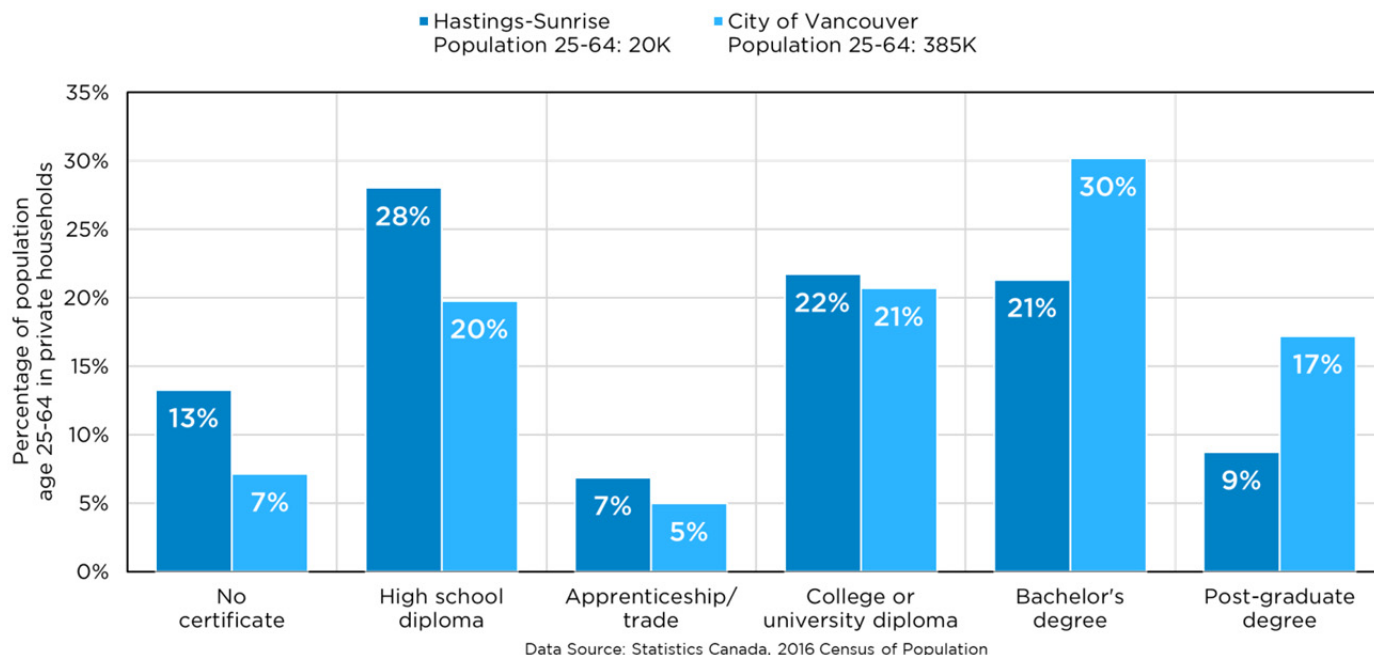
Hastings-Sunrise: Labour Force by Occupation and Gender, 2016



Formal Education

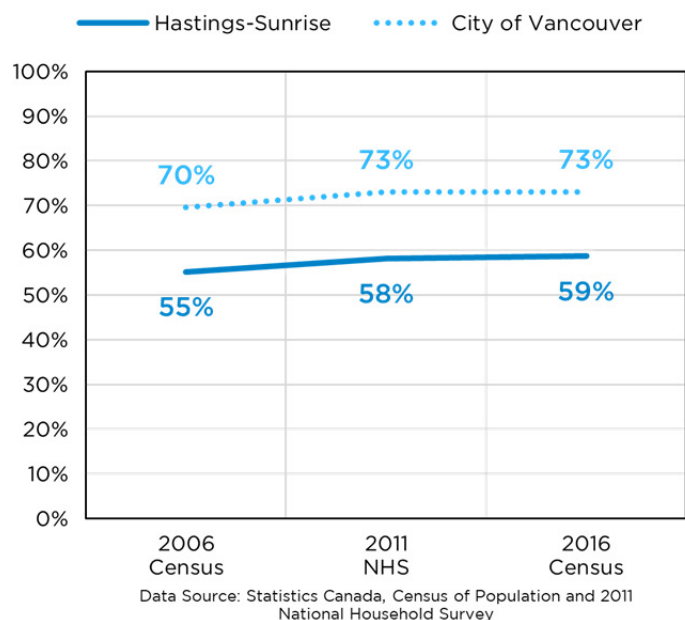
Hastings-Sunrise residents are less likely than residents of the city overall to have a post-secondary certificate. In terms of specific levels of education, Hastings-Sunrise residents are more likely to have an apprenticeship or trade certificate and less likely to have a university degree.

Population Age 25-64 by Highest Level of Education, 2016

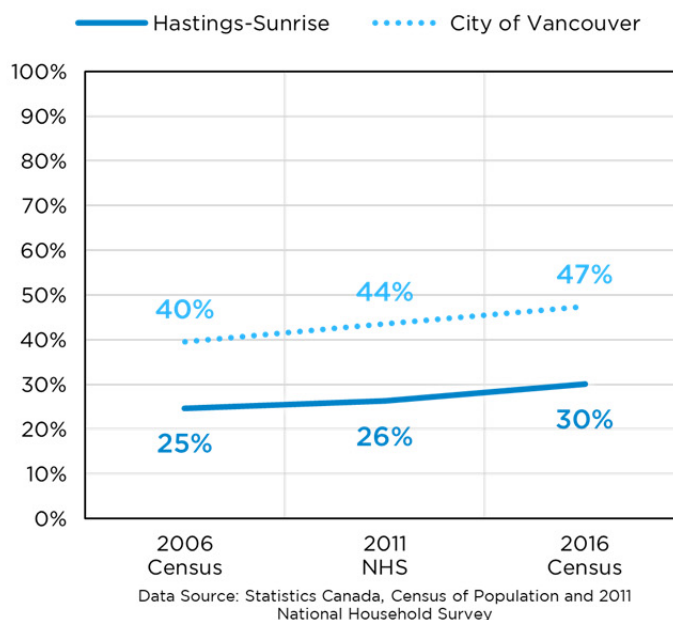


Over time, the rate of population with post-secondary certificates in Hastings-Sunrise is increasing, consistent with trends across the city, and there is a shift toward university credentials.

Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary Credential, 2006-2016



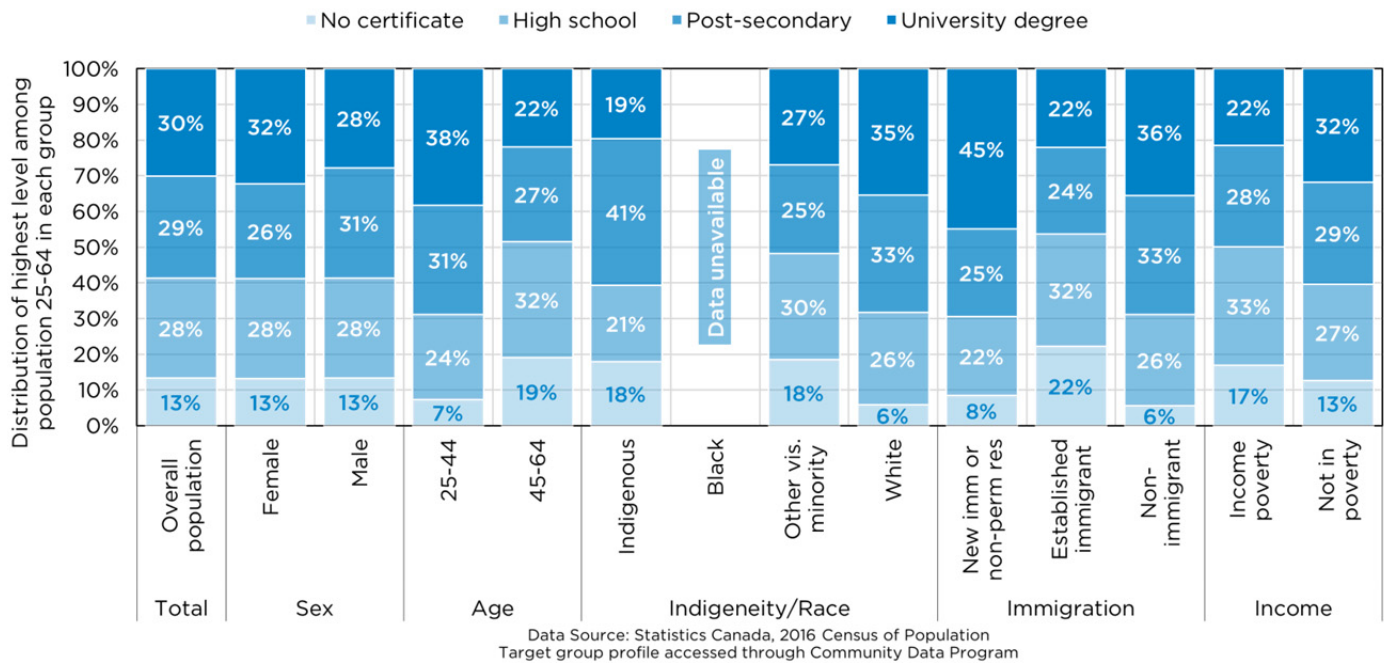
Population 25-64 with University Degree, 2006-2016



Equity and Formal Education

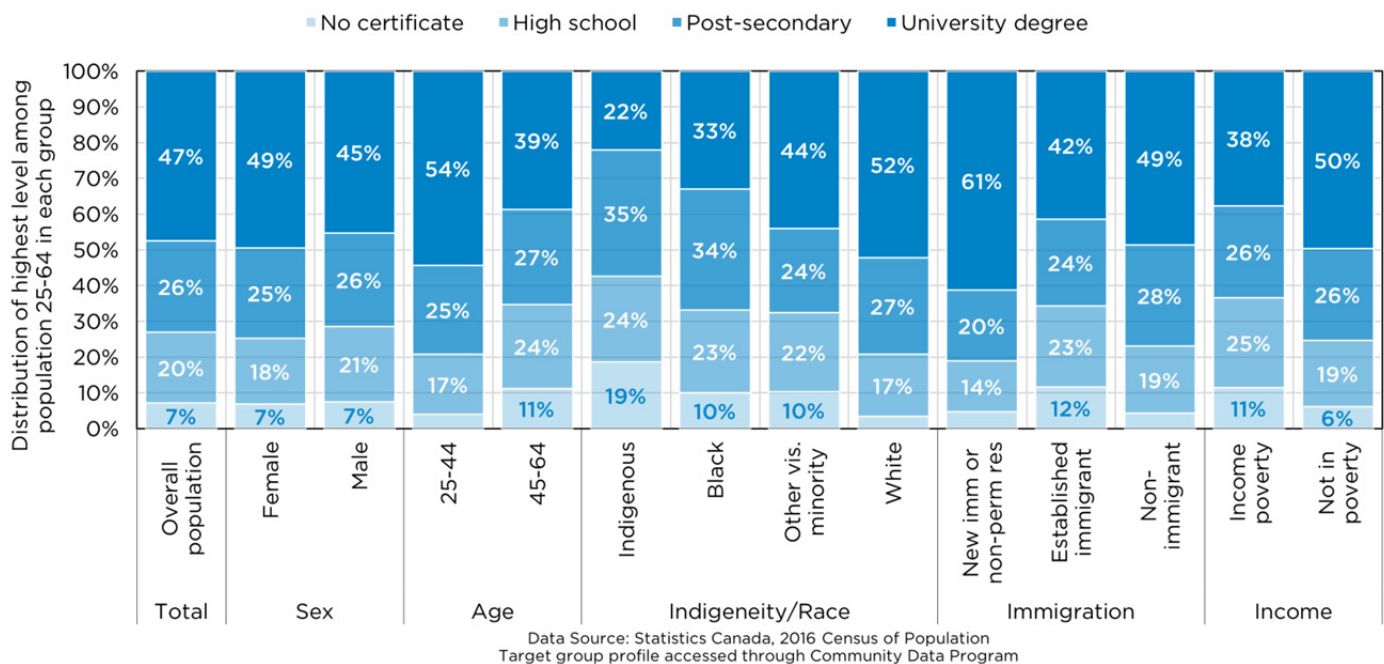
There is a broad shift toward higher levels of formal education; among Vancouver's population, older residents are much less likely to have a university degree than younger residents. But there are also other inequities in access to education. In Hastings-Sunrise, older adults and established immigrants are less likely to have post-secondary education credentials. Indigenous residents have high rates of post-secondary education but are less likely to have university degrees.

Hastings-Sunrise: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016



Across the city overall, people in Indigenous and racialized communities are less likely to have post-secondary credentials. Most new immigrants and temporary residents have university degrees.

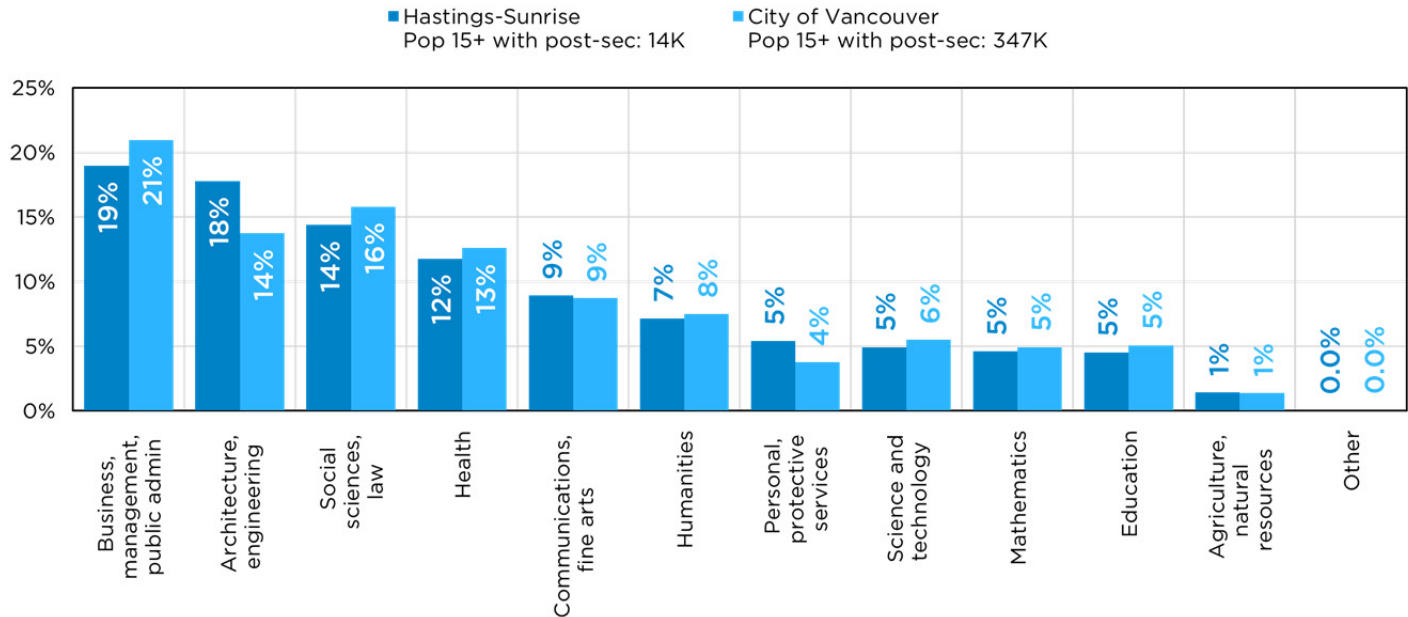
City of Vancouver: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016



Fields and Locations of Study

The graphs below show top fields of study for post-secondary education. Compared to the city overall, Hastings-Sunrise has more residents with architecture and engineering-related credentials and fewer with business or social science backgrounds.

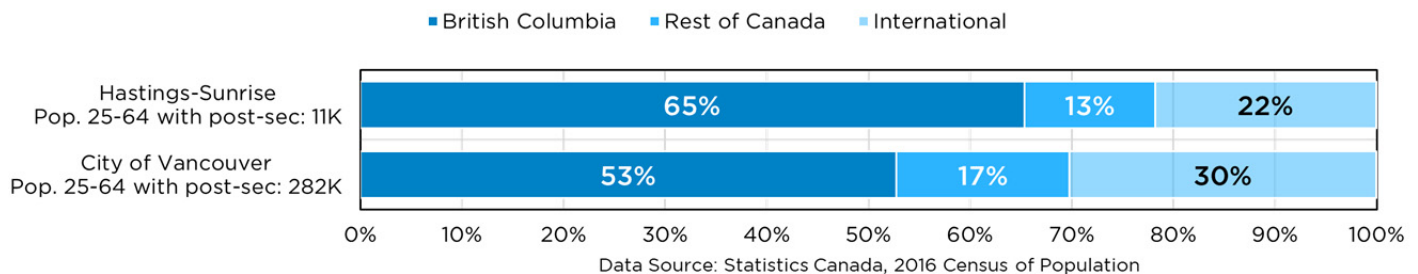
Population 15+ by Post-Secondary Field of Study, 2016



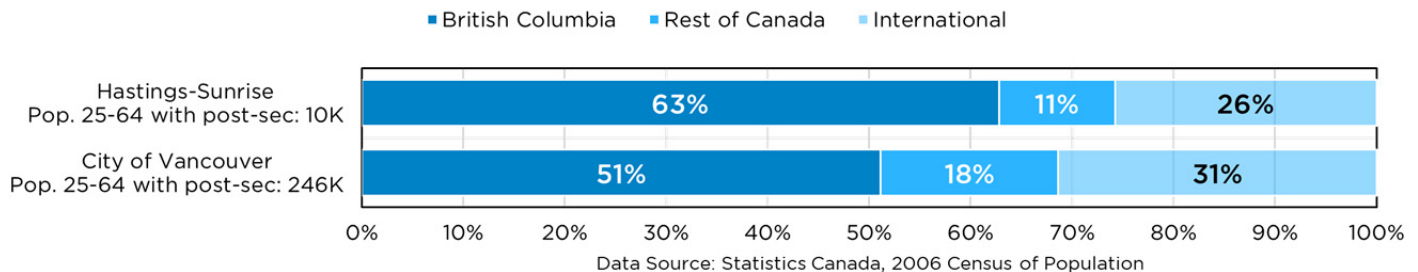
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Hastings-Sunrise residents are less likely than residents of the City of Vancouver to have a post-secondary credential from outside Canada, with the rate decreasing from 2006 to 2016.

Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary by Location of Study, 2016

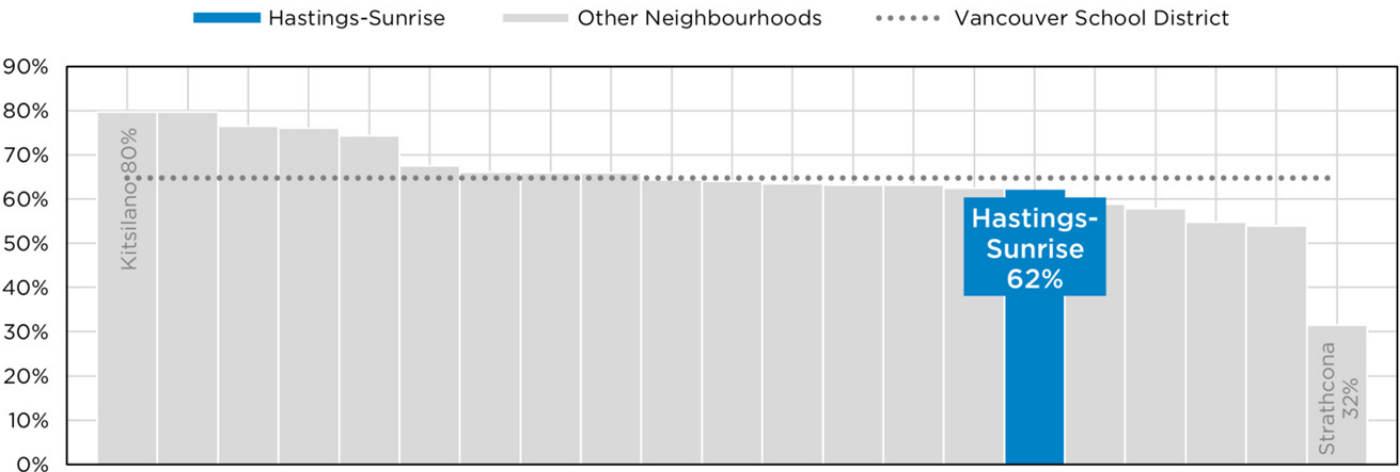


Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary by Location of Study, 2006

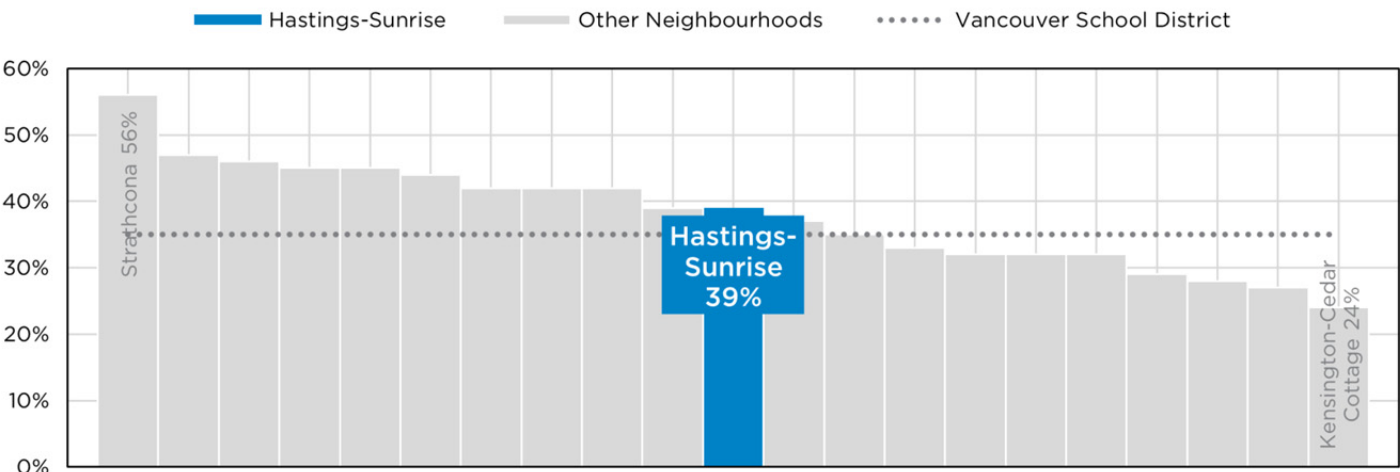


COMMUNITY HEALTH

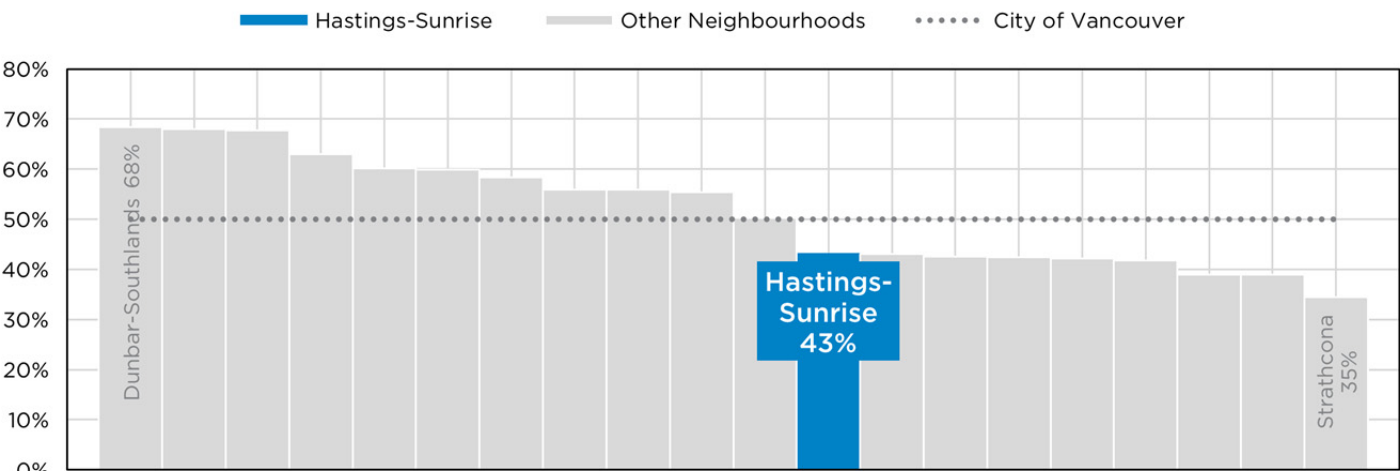
Children Ready for School (Not Vulnerable on EDI Scales), 2017-19



Grade 7 Children "Thriving" on MDI Well-Being Index, 2018

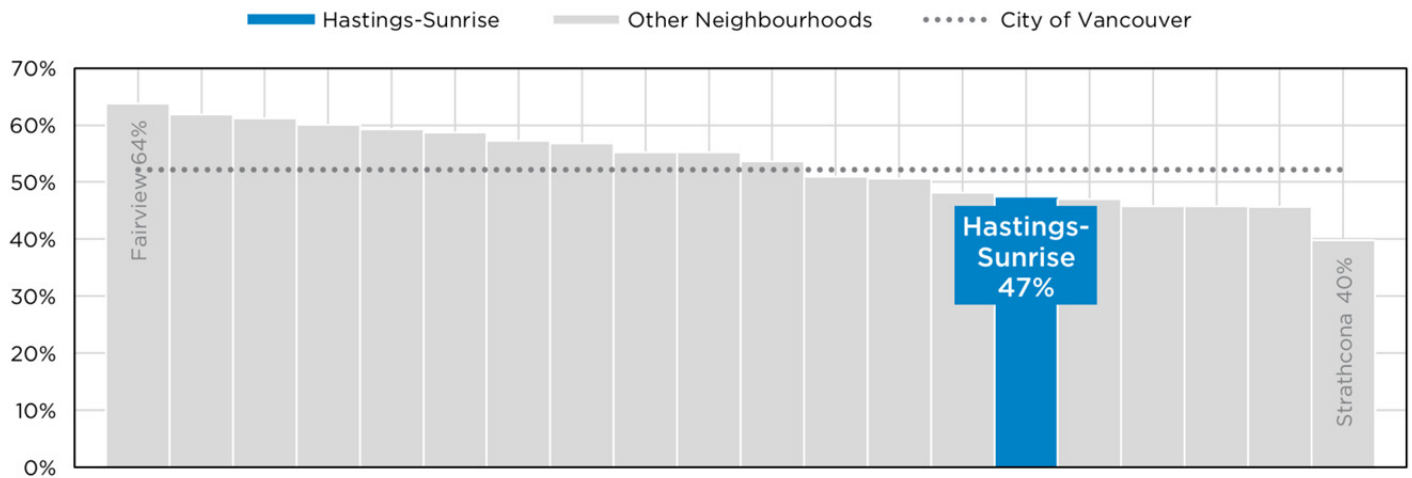


Very Good or Excellent General Health, 2013/2014

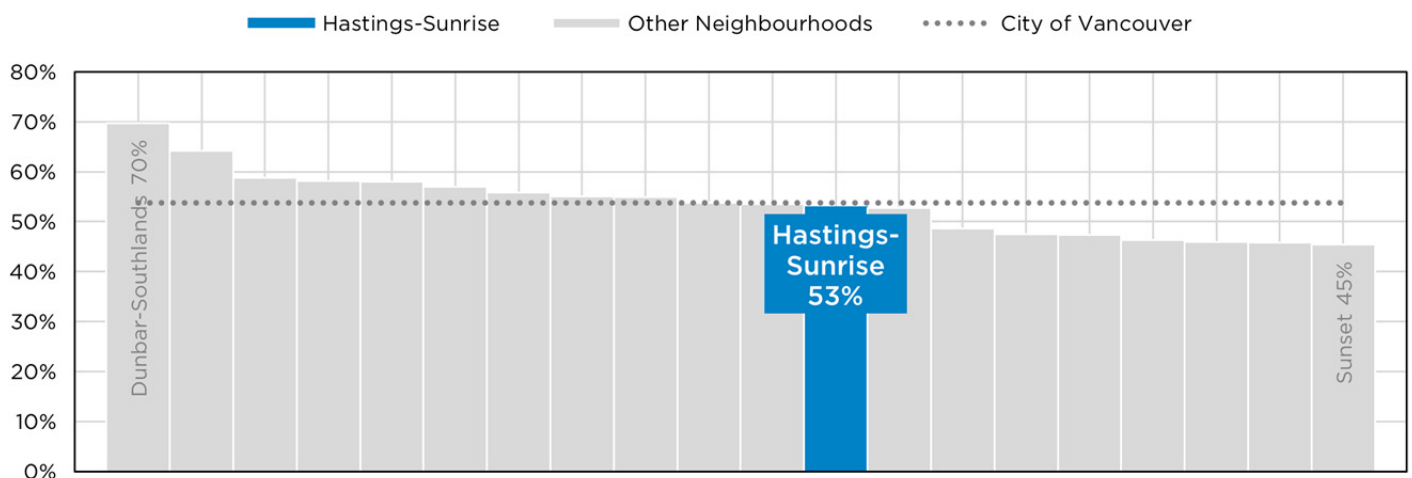


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

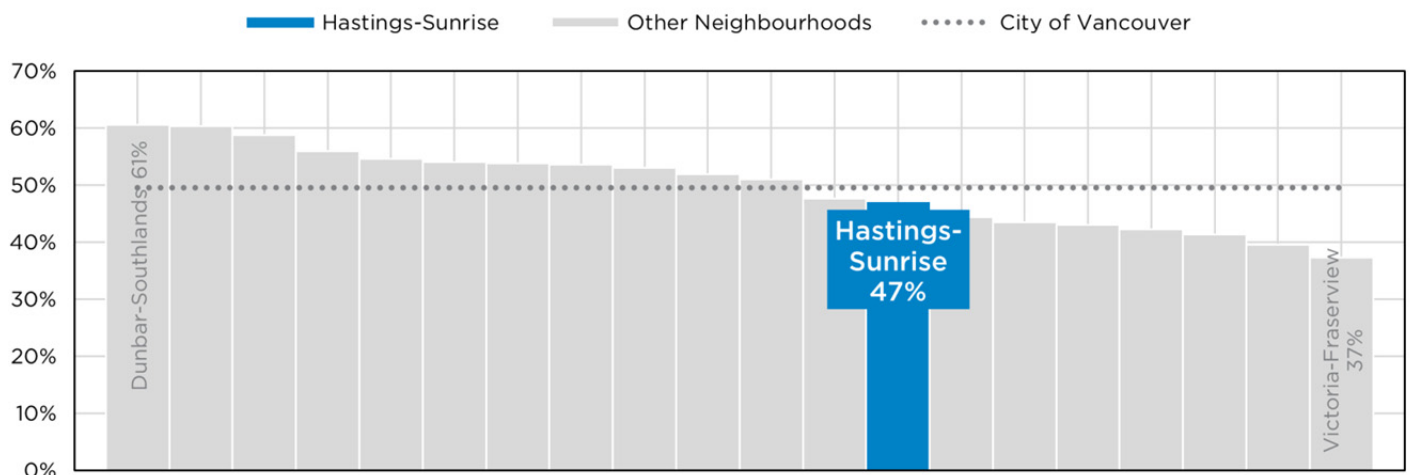
Very Good or Excellent Mental Health, 2013/2014



Strong Sense of Belonging, 2013/2014



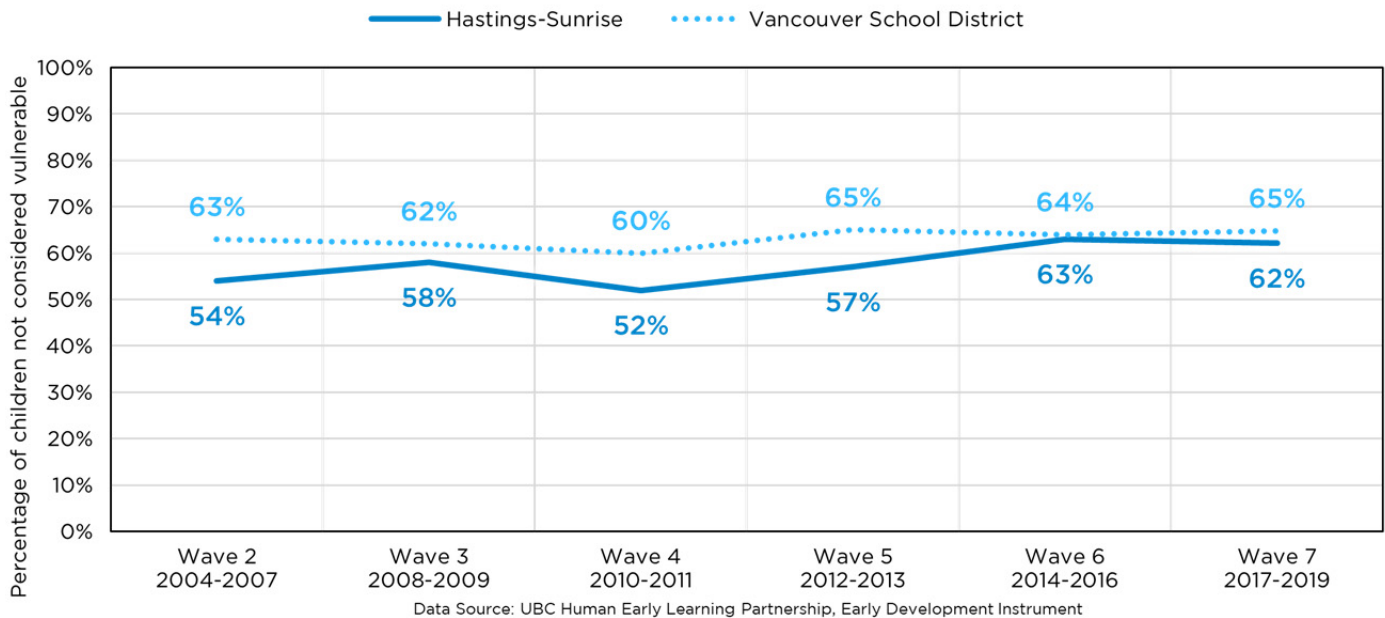
Four or More People in Support Network, 2013/2014



Early Childhood Development

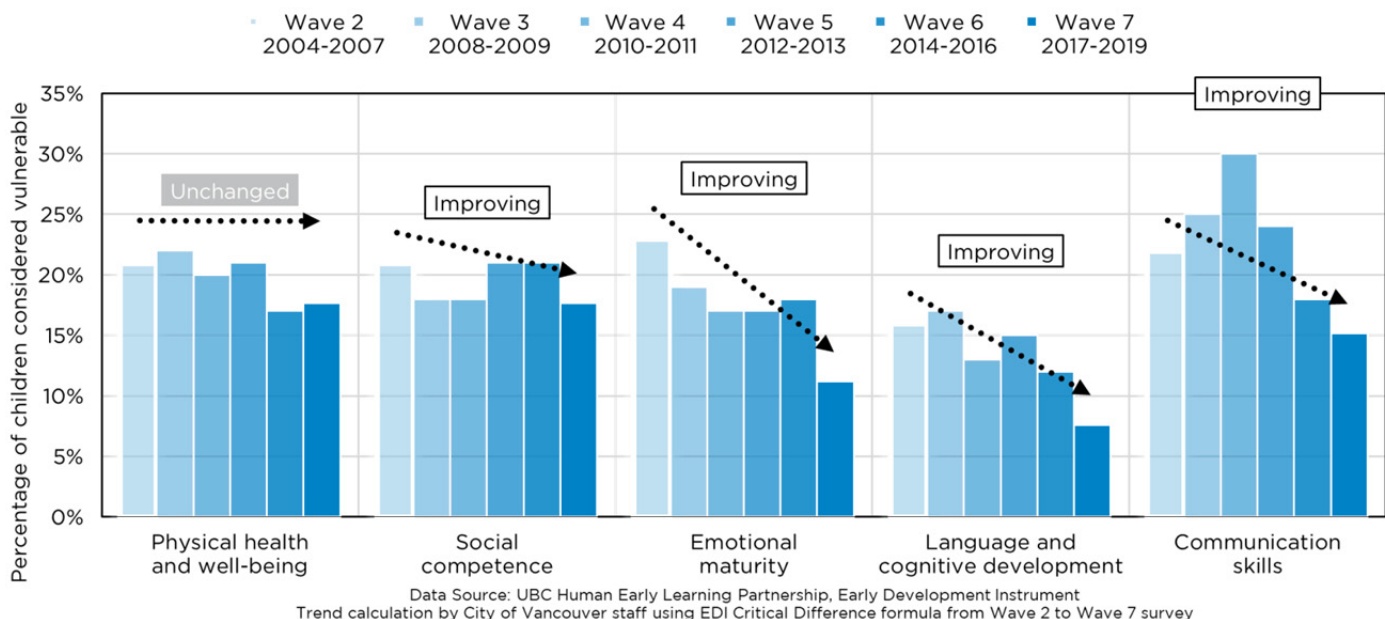
The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is used to benchmark kindergarten children on five developmental scales, identifying vulnerabilities that can impact school readiness. More than a third of children in Hastings-Sunrise are considered “vulnerable” on one or more of these scales, a similar rate to the city overall. Hastings-Sunrise has generally had higher rates of vulnerability than the city overall, but the rate has decreased in the most recent survey waves.

Kindergarten Children Ready for School (Not Vulnerable on Any EDI Scales), 2004-2019



Over time, children in Hastings-Sunrise are less likely to be assessed as vulnerability on four out of five EDI scales, including social, emotional, language and communications.

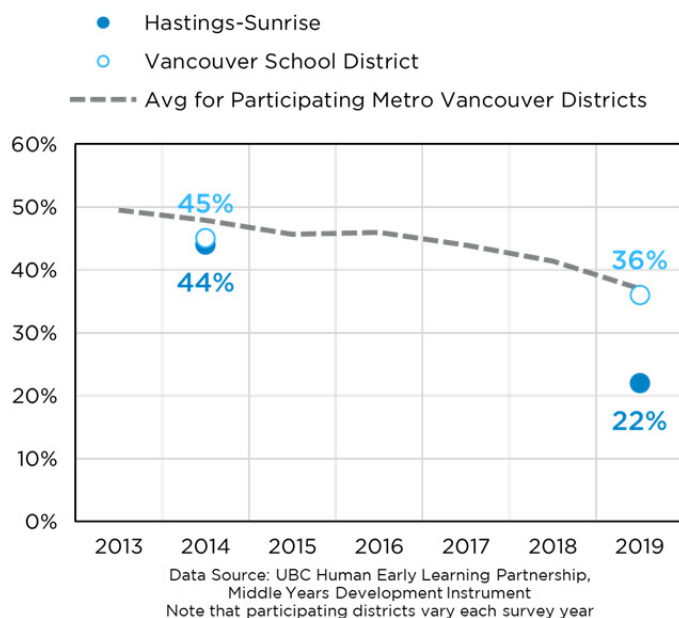
Hastings-Sunrise: Child Vulnerability Trends by EDI Domain, 2004-2019



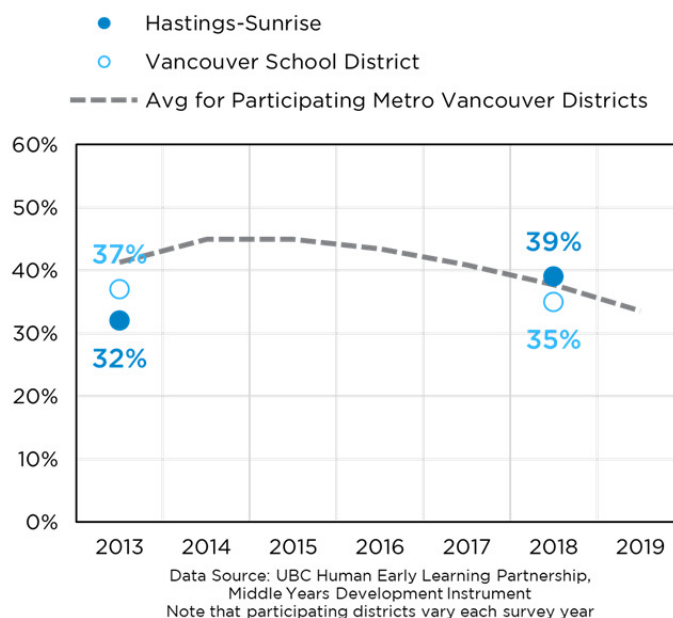
Middle-Years Development

The Middle-Years Development Instrument (MDI) is a questionnaire completed by children in grade 4 and 7 to self-assess their development in relation to well-being, health and school achievement. Children in Hastings-Sunrise have had a mixed overall well-being score compared to the city overall and other Metro Vancouver school districts.²² The most recent surveys of children in Hastings-Sunrise showed low rates of well-being among grade 4 children but relatively high rates among grade 7 children.

Grade 4 Children "Thriving" on MDI Well-Being Index, 2013-2019

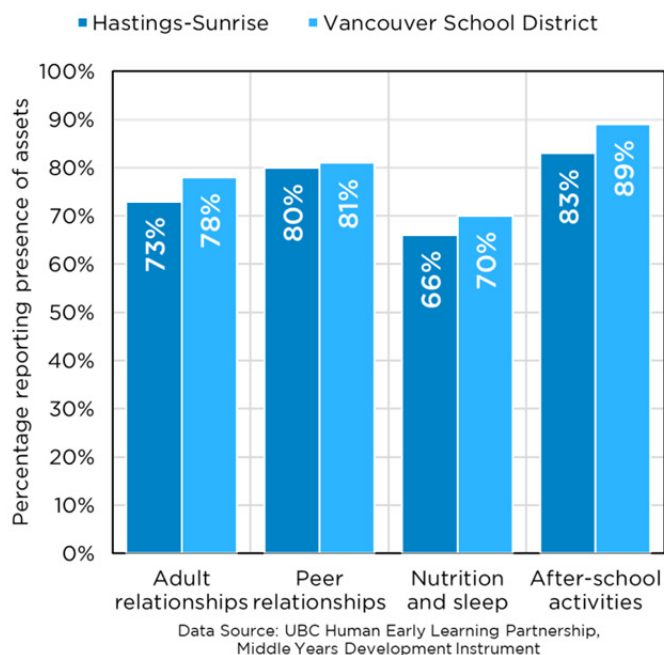


Grade 7 Children "Thriving" on MDI Well-Being Index, 2013-2019

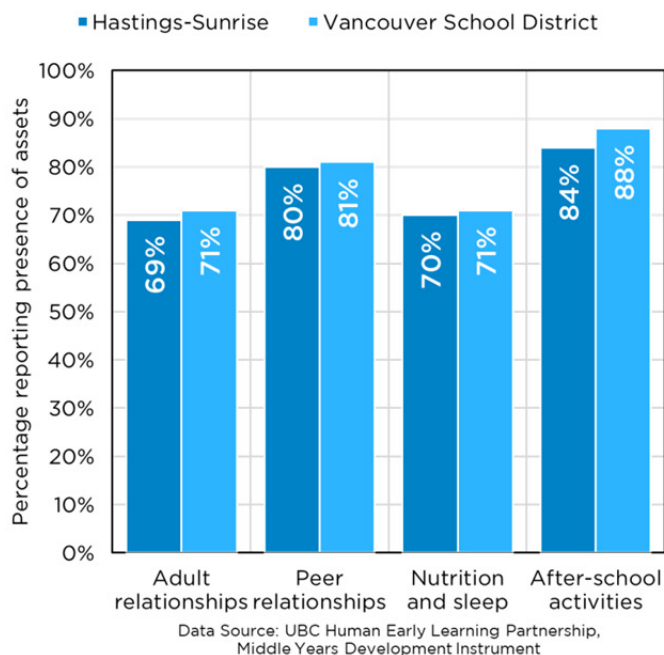


Children in Hastings-Sunrise have been generally less likely to report the presence of after-school activities as a supportive asset compared to children across the city.

Grade 4 Children's Assets, 2019



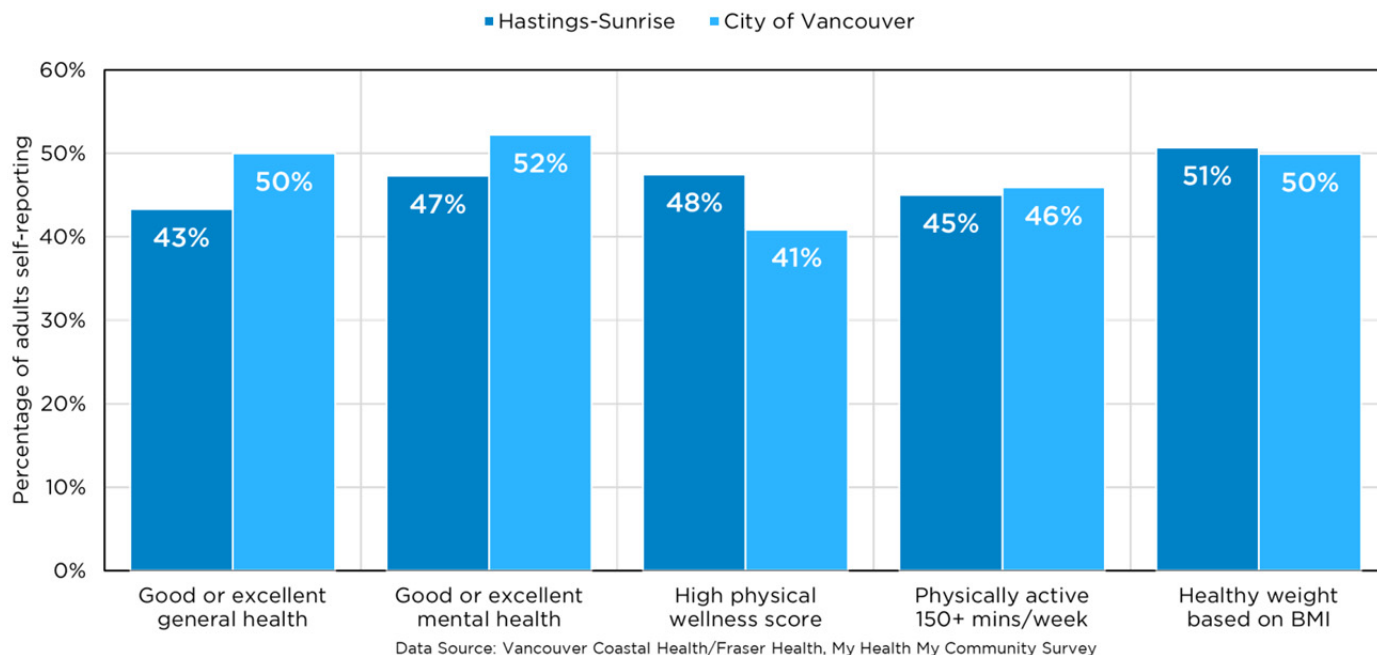
Grade 7 Children's Assets, 2018



Health Conditions and Overall Perceptions

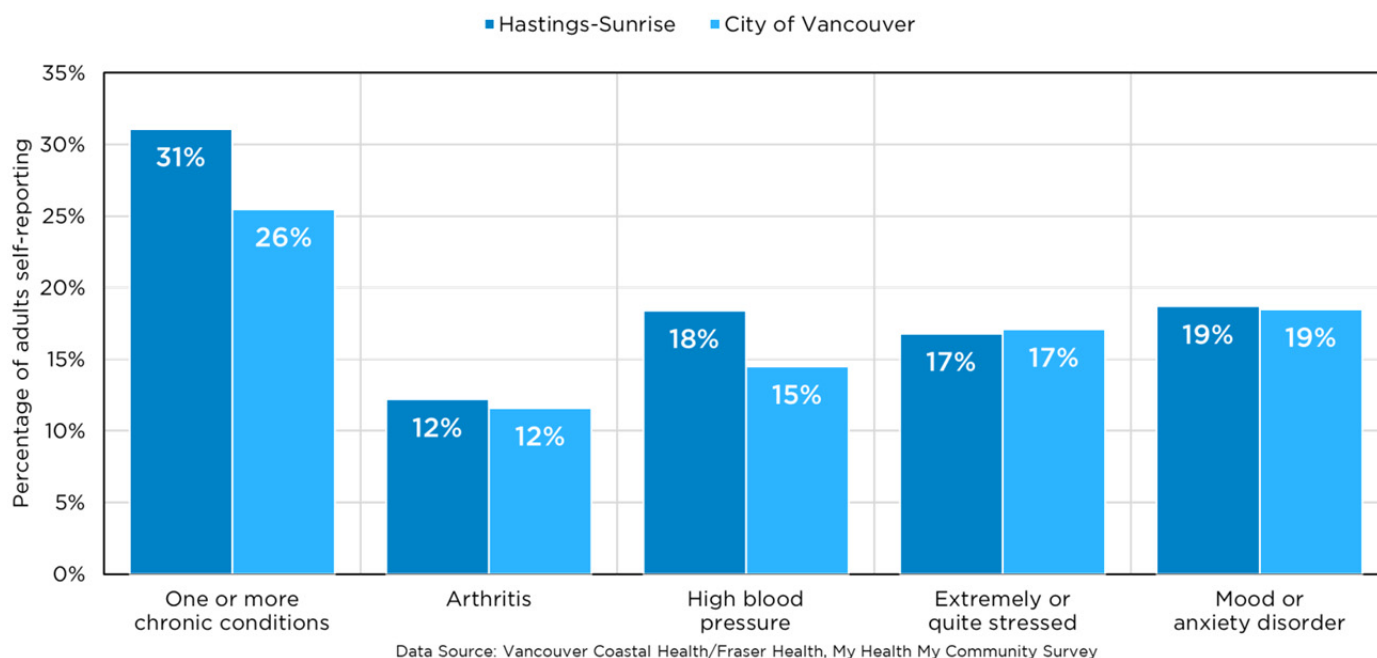
The My Health My Community survey, conducted in 2013 and 2014, surveyed adults across the Vancouver Coastal and Fraser Health regions on a number of topics. Hastings-Sunrise residents are less likely than residents of the city overall to rate their overall physical and mental health as good, but more likely to have a high wellness score.

Overall Health Status and Perceptions, 2013-2014



Hastings-Sunrise residents report chronic conditions and high blood pressure at a higher rate than residents of the city overall. Arthritis, stress and mood disorders are reported at similar rates to the city overall.

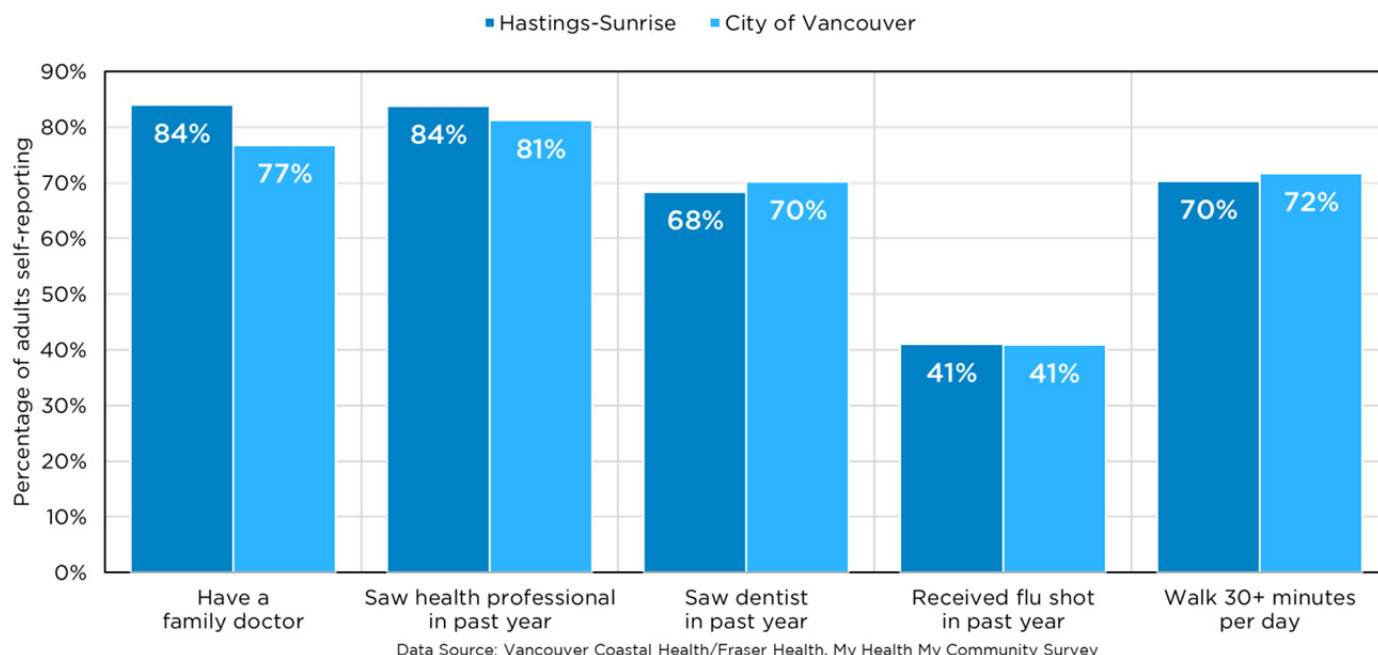
Reported Health Conditions, 2013-2014



Preventive Care and Healthy Behaviours

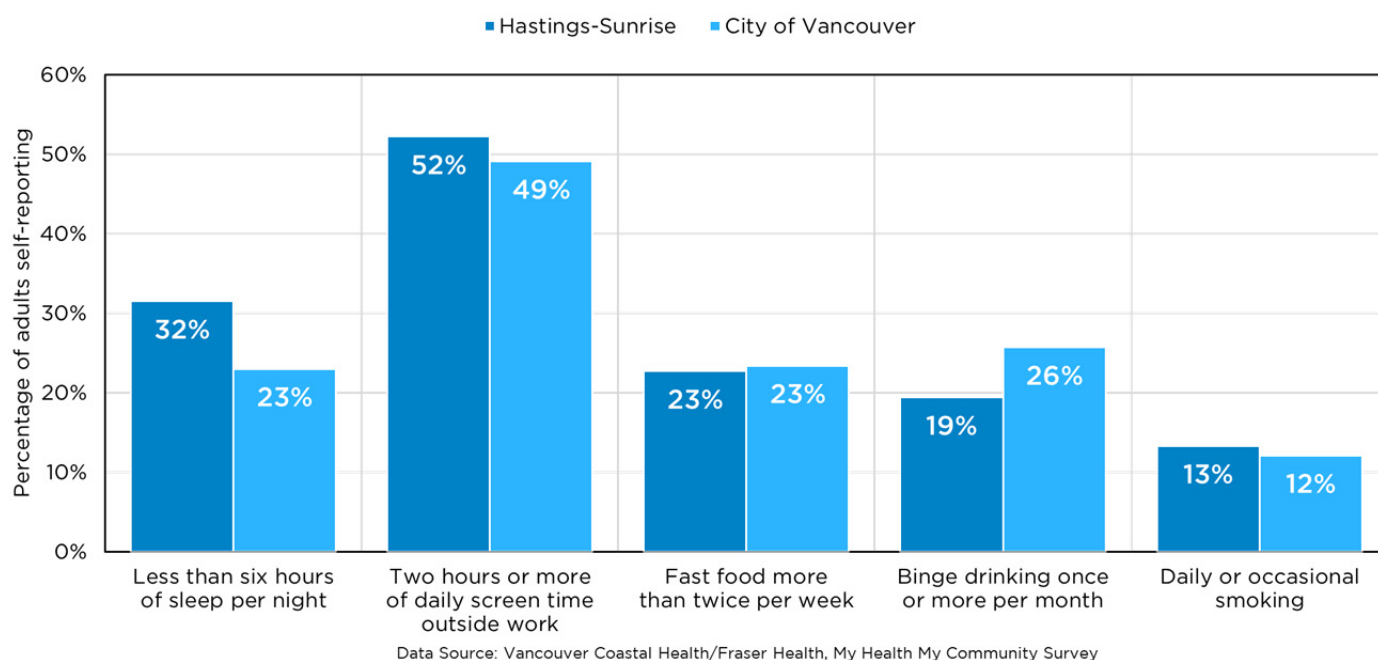
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, Hastings-Sunrise residents are more likely to have a family doctor and to have seen a health professional, and a little less likely to have seen a dentist. Hastings-Sunrise residents received flu shots at the same rate as the city overall, and were a little less likely to walk every day.

Preventive Health Care, 2013-2014



Hastings-Sunrise residents report inadequate sleep and excessive screen time at a higher rate than the city overall; they are less likely, however, to report binge drinking.

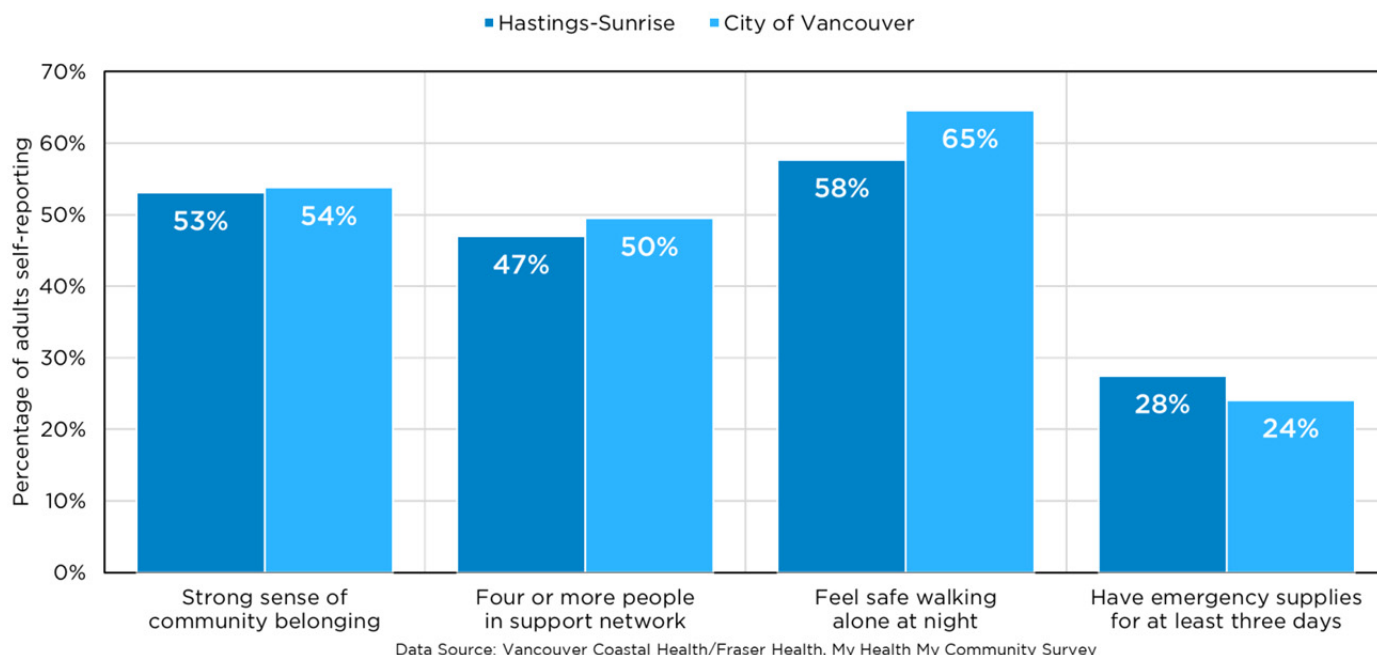
Health-Impacting Behaviours, 2013-2014



Connections, Resilience and Built Environments

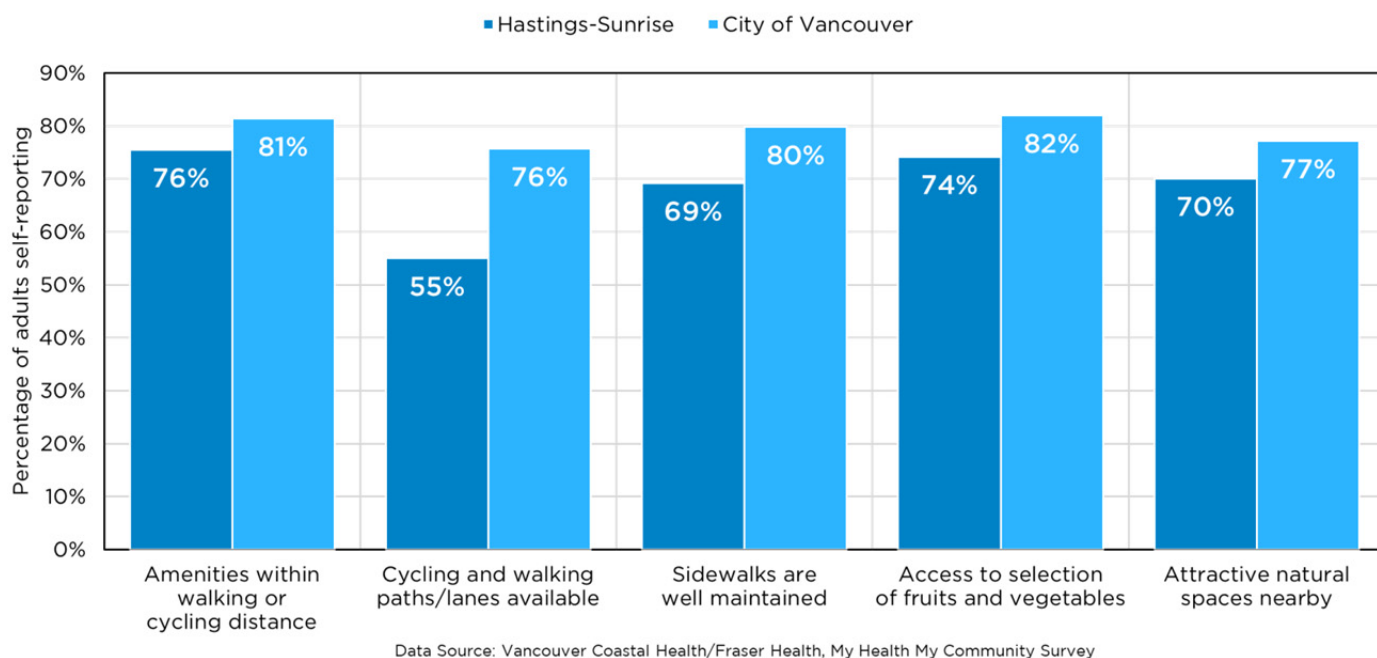
Hastings-Sunrise residents report a sense of belonging at a similar rate to the City of Vancouver overall. They are less likely to have strong social support networks and to feel safe walking after dark. However, nearly three in ten Hastings-Sunrise residents have emergency supplies set aside.

Neighbourhood Social Connections and Resilience, 2013-2014



Hastings-Sunrise residents have less positive perceptions of the built environment than residents of the city overall: nearby amenities, active transportation infrastructure, access to fresh produce and natural spaces all rated lower than for Vancouver overall.

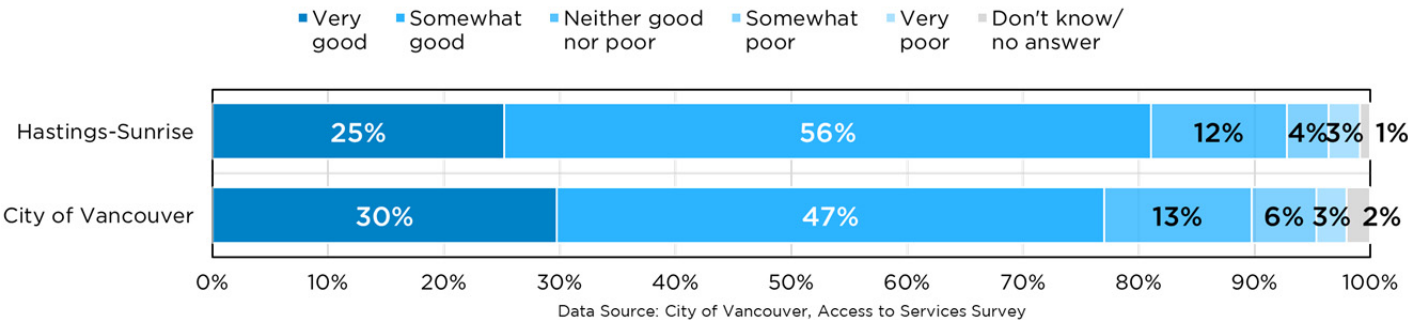
Perceptions of Built Environments, 2013-2014



Access to Services

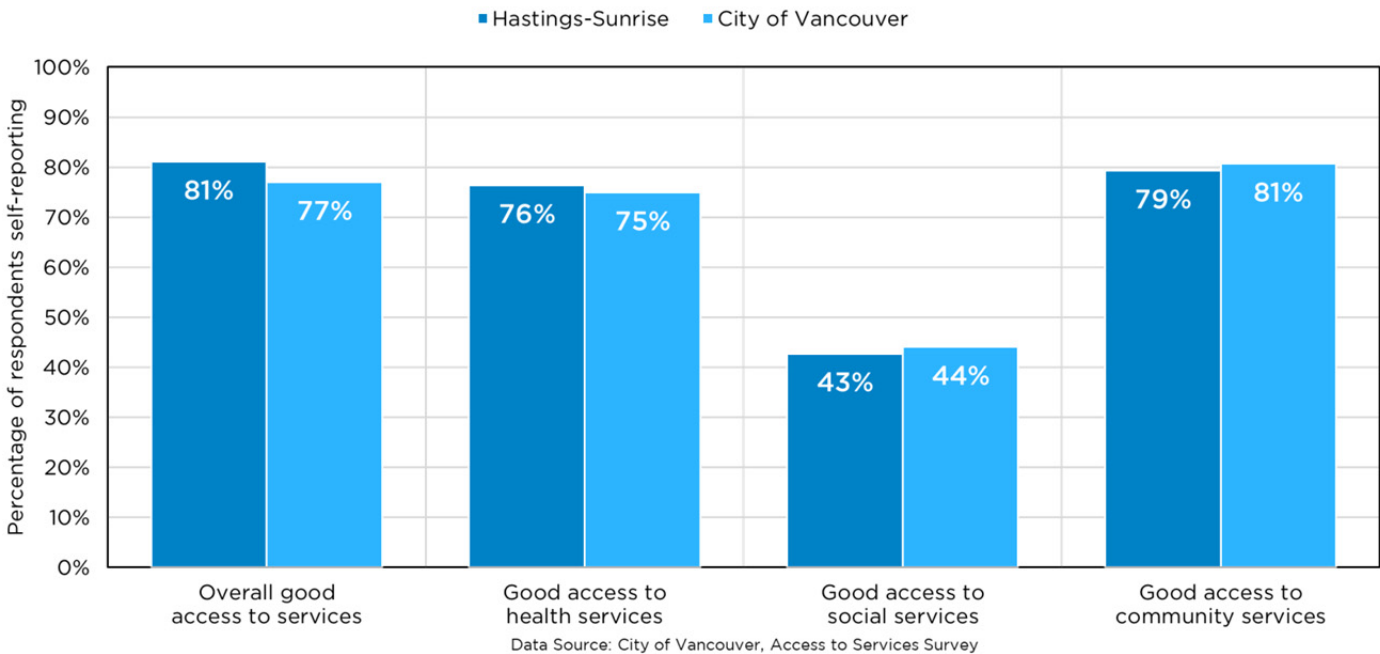
An important social determinant of health is the degree to which social, community and health services are physically, socially and culturally accessible to people who need them. In 2017, the City of Vancouver procured a survey of Vancouver residents' assessment of their access to services. Based on that survey, more than eight in ten respondents in Hastings-Sunrise indicated very good or somewhat good access to services.

Overall Rating of Quality of Access to Services, 2017



Importantly, however, there were discrepancies in the ratings given to different types of services. Respondents across the city were most likely to rate access to community services, such as community centres, libraries and neighbourhood houses as good; and least likely to rate access to social services as good. Hastings-Sunrise saw similar trends to the city overall.

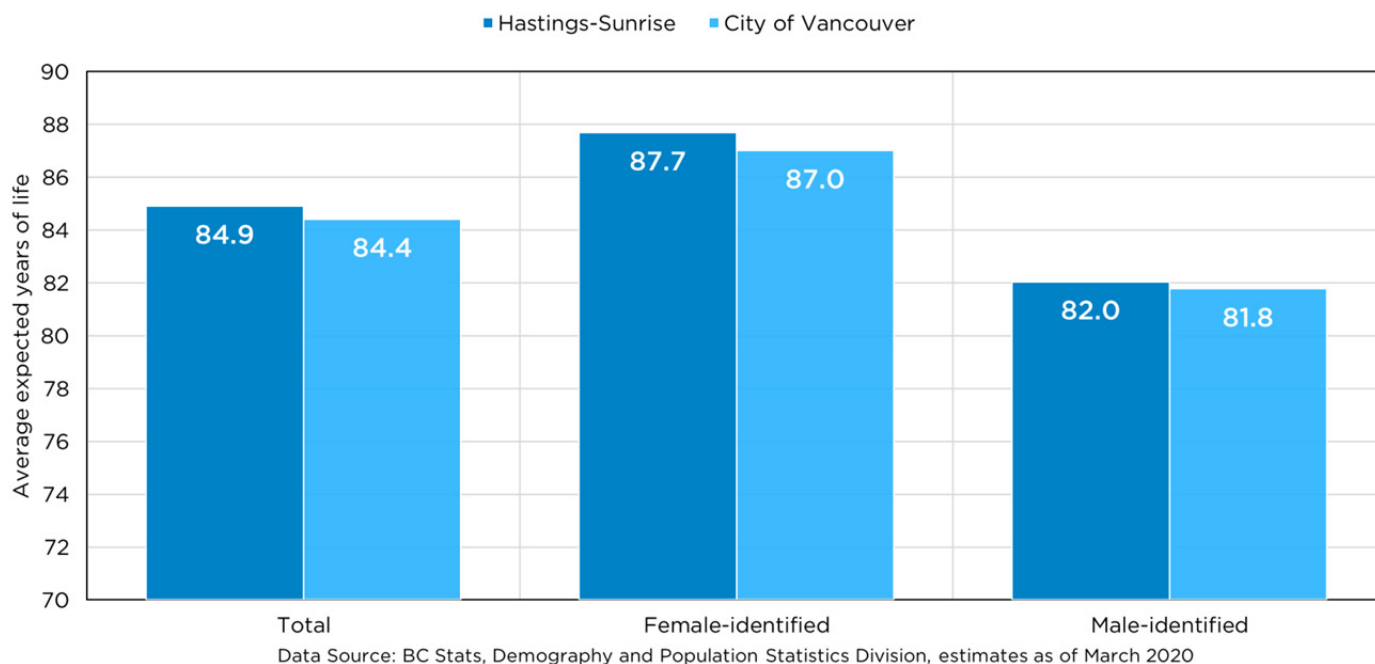
Quality of Access to Health, Community and Social Services, 2017



Life Expectancy

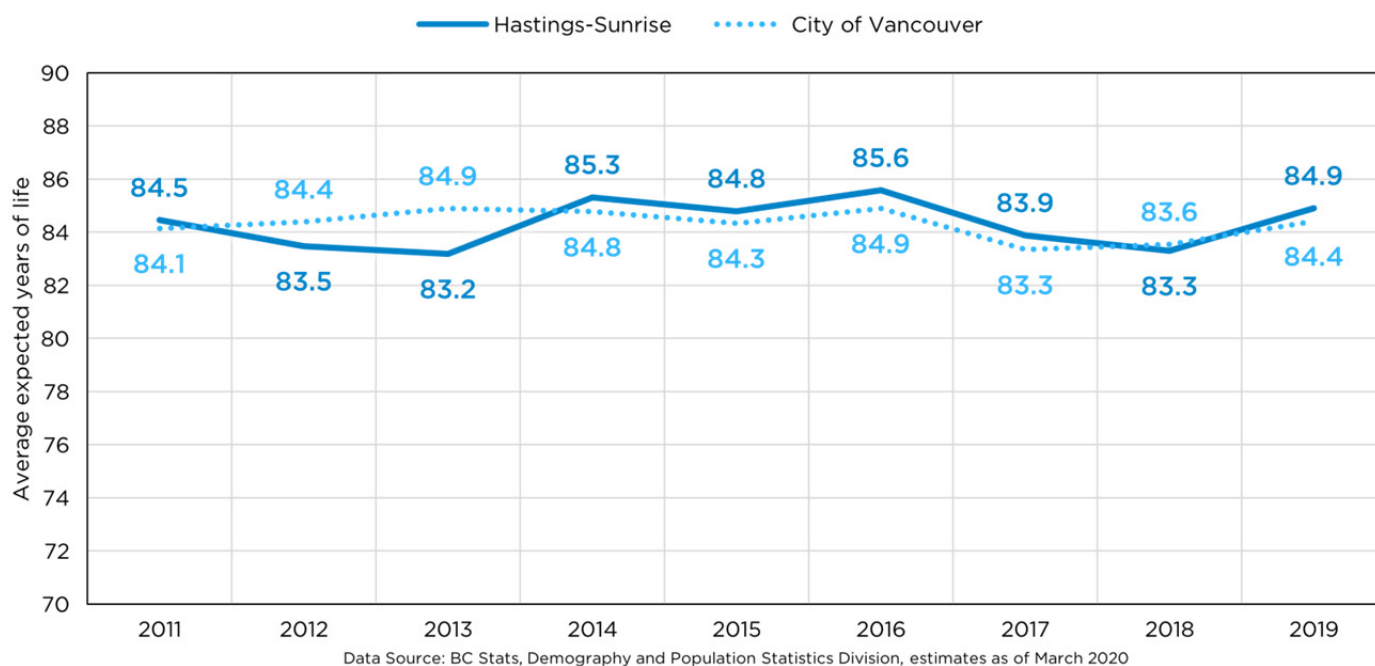
Finally, life expectancy is an overall indicator of health and well-being. For people born in 2019 in Hastings-Sunrise, BC Stats estimates a life expectancy of 84.9 years, a little bit higher than for the city overall.

Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth, 2019



Across the city, the decline in life expectancy since 2016 reflects the direct impact of the ongoing public health emergency of high numbers of drug overdose deaths. Health emergencies are also the result of longer-term health inequities. Addressing the root causes requires attention to many of the trends described in this report and ongoing work toward systemic change.

Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2019



SUMMARY AND FURTHER RESEARCH

Working toward a healthy city for all means understanding how people’s health and well-being is shaped by the social, economic and demographic context they live in. This profile has outlined some key indicators and trends in Hastings-Sunrise to help inform community knowledge and action to respond to and shape change.

Hastings-Sunrise exemplifies a number of established tropes about East Vancouver: a neighbourhood with modest, working-class incomes and a socially and culturally diverse population. It also exemplifies how the city is changing. Over time the area is home to fewer immigrants and fewer non-English speakers, though it is home to a rapidly growing Indigenous population. Gentrification and displacement remain risks to the neighbourhood, as costs, particularly housing costs, continue to increase. Hastings-Sunrise’s identity has been shaped by its accessibility to different people in the city; sustaining this into the future remains a challenge.



Get Involved

The data presented here is the beginning of a conversation about social sustainability, trends and change in our city. The table below offers some starting prompts to engage with the data in this profile:

Something I already knew about this area	Something that surprises me
Something that local organizations are addressing	Something that indicates an unmet need
Something that more data is needed to understand	Something important that data can’t answer

You are invited to share your thoughts, reflections and feedback with the City of Vancouver:

- Social Policy and Projects
501-111 West Hastings Street
Vancouver BC V6B 1H4
socialpolicyresearch@vancouver.ca

Endnotes

- ¹ The 2016 Census questionnaire only gave respondents the option to choose “male” or “female”. Statistics Canada has recently redefined its standards for variables coding sex and gender, and a more inclusive question will likely be included in 2021 and subsequent censuses.
- ² Note that a Statistics Canada defines a duplex as two dwellings stacked vertically; an archetypal “Vancouver special” will therefore be counted as a duplex, as will a single-detached house with a basement suite, provided the suite was enumerated.
- ³ This graph counts private households classified as “apartment, under five storeys” and “apartment, five or more storeys”.
- ⁴ Housing tenure is self-reported on the census, so rented households include both purpose-built and secondary rental households.
- ⁵ Note that this indicator is not directly available in all census years, as Statistics Canada reports some household variables and family variables separately. The rate of households with children is estimated by multiplying the total number of one- and multiple-family households by the rate of children in families, with the assumption that one-family households and multiple-family households are equally likely to contain children.
- ⁶ Data on the number of bedrooms are available in five categories: zero, one, two, three or four-or-more. An average is calculated by assuming four-or-more bedroom dwellings have exactly four bedrooms, so the true average is likely higher in many neighbourhoods.
- ⁷ Note that the census limits “family” to mean nuclear or lone-parent arrangements and does not include all family types.
- ⁸ The 2016 census standard profiles did not include a number of variables previously reported on age of children in census families, so neighbourhood data are not available in 2016 for number of children at home.
- ⁹ Note that the census form allows for multiple responses, so the categories are not exclusive.
- ¹⁰ Figures for the City of Vancouver include the Musqueam community in the southwest of the city; this area is also included in the Dunbar-Southlands local area. Statistics Canada reports Musqueam separately from the City of Vancouver in its standard releases of census data; without Musqueam, 2.2% of the City of Vancouver’s population is Indigenous.
- ¹¹ Comparing rates of knowledge and use of Chinese languages over time is challenging, as the 2011 and prior censuses included a large category of “Chinese, not otherwise specified” which included speakers of Mandarin, Cantonese and/or other dialects. Over time this category has reduced, likely due to improved enumeration and online completion of census forms, and more people are identified with specific dialects and fewer generically as “Chinese”. Unfortunately it is not possible to assess the magnitude of this change.
- ¹² It is not clear why the 2001 Census of Population stands out as an outlier, but it appears to underreport non-English home languages and over-report multiple home languages.
- ¹³ The generation variable on the census is derived from questions asking respondents to identify the place of birth of their father and their mother. This question as written does not include same-gender parents, gender-diverse parents, adoptive parents or non-nuclear family arrangements, and more inclusive questions will need to be developed to ensure more valid and reliable data in future.
- ¹⁴ The Gini coefficient is calculated by dividing the area between a Lorenz curve of income distribution and a hypothetical equitable distribution by the total area under the equality curve. The analysis presented here is a coarse approximation using available census data. This graph is created by assigning all individuals or households within a given income category as the middle of that category (for example, income between \$50 and \$60 thousand would be coded as earning \$55 thousand), and then assigning the highest income category a value calculated based on the residual average income reported.
- ¹⁵ Note that all census income indicators represent the previous year’s income; that is, the 2016 Census reports on people’s income in 2015. To avoid confusion, this chapter labels income in relation to the census year.
- ¹⁶ Inflation is calculated using Statistics Canada’s all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Metro Vancouver.
- ¹⁷ Both rent and dwelling value are self-reported on the census form. As well, comparisons between different areas should account for differences in housing types and sizes.
- ¹⁸ This calculation includes households reporting shelter costs in excess of their income; although other sources of housing data often exclude these households from the calculation, historical disaggregated data are not available for all census years.
- ¹⁹ Note that the changing nature of work makes the validity of the unemployment rate questionable over time; readers are encouraged to supplement this information with other sources of knowledge.
- ²⁰ Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2012.
- ²¹ Based on the National Occupational Classification, 2016.
- ²² Note that school districts participating in the MDI vary each year, so readers should be cautious in drawing trends.